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No. 2095



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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

MEXICAN CRUDE OIL TO COSTA RICA ANNOUNCED

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 9 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] San Jose, 8 December (IPS)--One-third of Costa Rica's oil consumption will be supplied by Mexico, starting in 1980, although the first shipment will be made in advance and will arrive next Monday at the Atlantic port of Moin.

President Rodrigo Carazo made the announcement yesterday with pleasure at the conclusion of a meeting that he held with the Mexican secretaries of Patrimony and National Development, Jose Andres de Oteyza, and of Communications and Transport, Emilio Mujico, who are visiting Costa Rica.

The first shipment of 120,000 barrels of Mexican crude will be processed by the state-owned Costa Rican Oil Refinery company (RECOPE).

The agreements signed with Mexico stipulate that Costa Rica is to receive 7,000 barrels of crude a day, one-third of its requirements. Another third is supplied by Venezuela and the rest is bought on the open market.

The country's daily consumption amounts to 21,000 barrels, requiring an annual expenditure of some \$200 million, equal approximately to one-fourth of the country's total exports.

The oil that will arrive on Monday was marketed at \$24.60 a barrel, the international price prevailing during this last quarter of 1979. Starting in January, Mexico will sell at the prices set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

President Carazo expressed his gratitude publicly to the Mexican president, Jose Lopez Portillo, for having ordered assistance to Costa Rica in supplying oil. The Costa Rican minister of Economy, Fernando Altmann, stated that Costa Rica is the first Latin American country to which Mexico is selling oil and that it had to reduce its total exportation to the United States, in order to do that.

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

YACYRETA BUDGET--The executive committee of the Argentine-Paraguayan Yacyreta binational enterprise has approved the budget for 1980, which will be \$430.3 million. [PY211358 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Dec 79 p 15 PY]

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Paris, 14 Dec (EFE)--Fernando Jose Paredes Bello, the new Venezuelan ambassador to France, and Alejandro Serrano Caldera, the new Nicaraguan ambassador to the same country, presented their credentials to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today. [PA150347 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1003 GMT 14 Dec 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

'CONVICCION' PREDICTS NEXT TWO PRESIDENTS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 2 Dec 79 pp 1, 20

[Text] Political prophecy is a highly fallible game, unless one considers it merely a game of chance. But, even in games, chance has laws; in other words, it acts in accordance with an objective reality comprised of facts and assumptions.

When this has been accepted, an exercise in suppositions which come within the realm of logic can be constructed. At the moment, there cannot be too many illusions about the Political Plan of the Armed Forces (or whatever it is eventually called); because it has certainly not progressed much beyond theoretical statements, the kind of generalizations with which it is impossible to disagree. But the factual part: the what, how and with whom, will remain until later. There is no doubt that it will cause a certain amount of letdown, particularly when the marathon of the statute on the political parties begins, a time when everything will explode, as is happening now in the case of the Law on Professional Associations.

But the man in the street, the average Argentine (man or woman) wants to know about other things; and, every day, we newsmen are besieged with scores of questions which (in the long run) can be summarized in just one: Who will be the next president, and who will be the one following him? Let us try to make an analysis by guessing, but only with some of the hypotheses, for reasons of space.

Hypothesis 1. Viola will be retiring within a few days, and will go home to wait for the Army to propose him as president to succeed Videla at the specified date. If only one of the branches of the armed forces were not in agreement, this would suffice to prevent him from being named. It may be presumed that the Navy and Air Force will propose their own candidates, even if only for the sake of having a chance for negotiation. What may be guessed is that, in the end, the vote will be for Viola, in exchange for greater political leeway (in other words, more power for the two aforementioned branches of the armed forces). In this instance, under conditions and with some compromises, Viola would be president.

But since several months will intervene between Viola's retirement and his possible election, and time works in favor of forgetfulness and new ambitions, it is dangerous to remain home waiting to be called upon. To avoid useless risks, Videla's term would have to be shortened and its termination established, for example, by the middle of next year. However, the ending of Videla's term has its advantages: It would give Martinez de Hoz time for the very likely recession to occur, with some spectacular and unexpected damage to the financial system, the growing wrath of producers and that of a large number of howling unemployed. When things have reached an extremely critical point, that would be the time for a change of presidents, wherein Viola would capitalize on the dissatisfaction; because, under those circumstances, with his minister of economy (Lorenzo Siguat, or his successors) loosening his grip just a little, the brand new president would be given an initial backing of public confidence with which to develop.

Hypothesis 2. It is an unlikely hypothesis, based on the occurrence of a series of social disorders (we should not forget that Ongania fell because of the closing of the university dining hall in Corrientes; the "Cordobazo" [uprising in Cordoba] came later), and the government's failure to control the situation with severe capability. This could evoke protest from among extremely harsh sectors and (if they won) a very angry, very Catholic and very nationalistic general would arrive at Rosada who, owing to these characteristics, would end up in the hands of Shiite students at samba time; and from there it is one step to a mysterious, inevitable succumbing to the extreme left. God forbid.

Hypothesis 3. For this hypothesis, we shall assume that the No 1 hypothesis has worked; in other words, Viola is president. Viola is rather astute, and he certainly realizes that, even though he has converted the heavy machinery of the military regime into a moderate and more streamlined military government, it is virtually impossible for him to be able to devise an heir during his term in office. On this basis, it must be thought that Viola will have to plan a solution for the process founded upon the slight improvement that exists in the small market of potable supplies. And, for this, as in the case of free and open elections, one cannot expect the style of complete democracy; because the country will not yet be ready. It is logical to expect two candidates who, although they are opposing one another in an election, must both be individuals associated with the process and accepted by the armed forces.

Regardless of how many shifts are made in it, it will not be easy for the plan (the plan, not the ardent expressions of good intentions) to proceed much further than the political proposal that CONVICCION made in its issue of Tuesday, 6 March of this year. If things happen in this way, the solution (created by the armed forces, but executed by Viola) would have to lie among these candidates: Ongania, Massera, Bussi, De la Rúa and Martinez Raymonda; to be sure, based on the evaluation as of today, and without considering possible variables. Let us consider the reasons for those names:

Juan Carlos Onganía (general, retired). He is not a probable candidate, but a possible candidate. If there were increased lack of discipline, he would begin to be observed constantly. With Aramburo dead, Onganía is "our De Gaulle" to the army and to an increasing number of civilians. That example should not be forgotten.

Disadvantages: He lacks experience with terrorism. He tends to act without regard for public opinion. He is highly authoritarian and somewhat lacking in a sense of humor. He is a militant Catholic rather intolerant of agnostics. Because of his uncompromising attitude, he could confuse nonconformity (which is creative) with subversion (which is destructive); something that would make life difficult for intellectuals and artists. But, after all, with what government have we not experienced this?

Advantages: I spoke with him quite recently, and he seemed to me to have more youthful ideas and a more youthful way of thinking than when he was president. He left the government with unsullied hands. He has already had experience in presidential office, and it would be easy for him not to repeat mistakes. He usually surrounds himself with good civilians. The trade unionists respect him.

Emilio Eduardo Massera (admiral, retired). He is both a probable and possible candidate, but his public image is still being formed, and the final result will depend mainly on his conduct during the next few months.

Disadvantages: He is a Navy man, which is something rather troublesome for being president in Argentina. The respect and friendliness shown him by the trade unions make him suspect as a demagog in the eyes of some sectors. Part of the Army high command has animosity toward him. He has an obsessive nature, which detracts efficiency and an overall view of problems from him. He is not yet a statesman.

Advantages: He is one of the authors of the process. He has intervened actively in the antiterrorist war. Thanks to his frequent trips abroad, he is (together with Frondizi) the Argentine best known to and respected by the leaders of international political power. He has an intelligence and cultural breadth above the presidential standard (considering the last 10 as an average). He is the most prominent of the members on the list that we are analyzing. He has prestige among the middle class mainly because of his defense of the Beagle. He gets along well with Viola, Lambruschini and Graffigna. He has a youthful disposition and a tremendous capacity for work, spending considerable time on studying. His collaborators are few in number, but of uncommon talent.

Domingo Bussi (general, on active duty). He has possibilities, but no probabilities as yet. Strangely enough, he has not acted personally to contrive a presidential image, nor is he in contact with powerful personages. He has little to say, and, strictly speaking, there is nothing concrete

to indicate him even remotely as a candidate. However, the civilian power centers have always borne him in mind in their calculations, and he has aroused concurrent sympathy and antipathy. In order to participate in politics, he would obviously have to retire.

Disadvantages: He seems too impulsive to assumed a responsibility which requires a high degree of circumspection. The republic is not a province, nor are conditions the same. There are doubts about his ability to adjust to a macro-power. Sectors in the other branches of the armed forces view him with some misgivings, as do many civilians as well.

Advantages: He has had long experience in the antiterrorist struggle; because he commanded the troops which cleared out Tucuman. He has also had governmental experience, because he was, simultaneously, governor of the province. His imposing, authoritative and expeditious manner created considerable resistance among the members of the power structure in Tucuman; but they later considered his methods useful. He is well liked by those under his command. I have no details regarding his psychology; because I do not know him personally. He has prestige in the Army.

Fernando de la Rúa (attorney). He is young, and was a national senator representing the capital, running against Marcelo Sanchez Sorondo. At the time it was claimed that De la Rúa had not won, but that Sanchez Sorondo had lost; a comment which evokes a certain amount of discomfort in him even now. He is not a probable candidate because it is not at all likely that a civilian will reach the Casa Rosada after the presidency of Viola (hypothesis No 1). He appears a little ahead of the current times; but, in the event that circumstances change that view, he would be a viable candidate for the armed forces.

Disadvantages: He gives the impression of being a well informed person, but without a deep intellect. He has intelligence and an acceptable degree of culture, but not much of a sense of humor. His dialectical reactions are very "radical" (if you know what I mean), without succumbing to the idiosyncratic and syntactical twists of Yrigoyen; and he seems driven toward a certain amount of formality. He is a civilian.

Advantages: He is a civilian, which after a very uniformed period, creates variety in view. He is married to a naturally young woman (younger than he), who is intelligent and very likable.

He has a good "physique du role" [appearance for the part]; dresses well and has social poise. He is prominent in the sector of the Radical Civic Union which is willing to dialog and cooperate with the process.

Rafael Martínez Raymonda (attorney). The same comments regarding his civilian status made in the case of De la Rúa apply to him.

Disadvantages: He belongs to a party (the Progressive Democratic) which has had some areas of friction with the Church, but that was a long time ago. In fact, it is now an almost conservative party, but its scope is provincial (Santa Fe), lacking significance in the rest of the republic. He was a candidate for the vice-presidency on the Manrique ticket. His subsequent separation saved him from sharing the political fate of the former Navy man. He is a civilian.

Advantages: He is a civilian, and people's tastes come in streaks. He is not a very youthful person, but he is a young man. For the past 3 months, he has been serving as ambassador to the Italian Government, and all comments indicate that he is performing exceptionally well. He has an excellent "physique du rol," is interested in culture, is quite knowledgeable on economics and carries on a good dialog with the military in the three branches of the armed forces.

To be sure, many names have been omitted from this list; but it is intentional, either because they are not front-runners, because there is every indication that, for reasons of time, they will disappear within a relatively short period, or because the political laws will send them into the reserve without asking their opinion. Others may think of Lanusse; why is Lanusse left out? Simply because to major sectors of the armed forces and among civilians, Lanusse was the president who took the Beagle case to the International Court (where we lost); and because Lanusse, owing to his great political shortsightedness, took us back to Peron again. Finally, as you will observe, the omissions are completely voluntary; and there will be no way of knowing whether we were correct or not for another 2 or 3 years. Just in case, keep this copy.

The plans, projects, commitments, five or 20 points, the National Constitution or the "Credo in unum Deum" [I believe in one God] are very interesting concepts, but we shall have to see what is done with them, and how they are applied later on.

That is why we repeat, what matters is the individuals; of course, the individuals based on immovable ethical principles.



Viola



Onganía



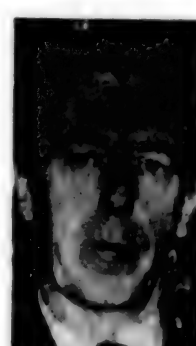
Massera



Bussi



De la Rúa



M. Raymonda

AIR FORCE ANNOUNCES PROMOTIONS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 27 Nov 79 p 13

[Text] According to an announcement from the Air Force, Brigadiers Antonio Diego Lopez, Hipolito Mariani and Basilio Arturo Lami Dozo will be promoted to the rank of brigadier major as of 31 December of this year.

The decision was made by the commander-in-chief of the Air Force, Brig Gen Omar Graffigna, after the work of the Air Force Rating Board had been completed.

At the present time, Brigadier Antonio Lopez is serving as third chief of operations on the General Staff, while Brigadier Hipolito Mariani is in the United States. There, he is serving as Air Force attache at the embassies in the United States and Canada, and as Air Force representative on the Inter-American Defense Board.

Reports circulating yesterday indicated that one of the three new brigadier majors would replace the current commander of materiel, Brig Maj Antonio Burgos, who reportedly requested to be retired.

Also according to reports, another brigadier major might perform in the United States the functions of Argentine delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board, a position which will become vacant if Div Gen Santiago Riveros retires.

On the other hand, there is no information on the future destiny of the present secretary general of the Air Force, Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo. The sources stated that, together with Burgos, another three or four brigadiers whose names have not yet been released would be retiring. Mention was also made of the probable promotion of six or seven commodores from the General Roster, and one or two from the Technical Roster.

Brigadier Antonio Lopez

Brigadier Antonio Diego Lopez entered the Military Aviation School on 1 March 1945, graduating with the rank of ensign on 13 December 1948, with

the title of military airman; and he was consecutively assigned to the First Air Transport Regiment and the First Bomber Regiment.

On 31 December 1951, he was promoted to lieutenant; and he became a first lieutenant in 1953. With the latter rank, he served in the First Training Group and in the General Directorate of Materiel, attaining the rank of captain on 31 December 1956.

He was later consecutively assigned to the Air Force High Command and the First Air Brigade; and later to the Command and Staff School, where he took the basic course, passing it on 23 December 1960.

In that year, he was promoted to commander, and took the course for academic instructor at the Command and Staff School. In 1965, he was assigned to the Secretariat of Aeronautics entity, and was promoted to vice-commodore on 31 December of that year.

In December 1967, he joined the First Air Brigade, to perform functions; and, 2 years later, he returned to the Command and Staff School, where he took and passed the advanced course.

In December 1969, he was assigned to the Air Force High Command; and, at the end of the following year, he was promoted to commodore, and was designated as being "commissioned" to the Presidency of the Nation. Subsequently, and without interference in his duties, he was named the Air Force's representative to the National Committee for the Monument to General Artigas; and, starting on 31 December 1971, he served as air attache at the Argentine Embassy in Spain.

Upon returning to our country, he was assigned chief of the Seventh Air Brigade; and he was promoted to the rank of brigadier on 31 December 1975.

In that capacity, he served as third chief of operations of the General Staff, chief of the task force of the Search and Salvage Committee, and member of the Higher Board for Enforcement of Law No 20,508 and its Bylaws; and, finally, as air defense commander, a position which he holds at present.

Brigadier Hipolito Mariani

Brigadier Hipolito Rafael Mariani entered the Military Aviation School on 8 April 1946, graduating with the rank of ensign and the title of military airman on 10 December 1949. He was consecutively assigned to the Second Pursuit Group, the First Bomber Group and the Air Force Intelligence School.

With the ranks of lieutenant and first lieutenant, he served, among other areas, with the First Attack Group and the First Transport Group.

On 31 December 1956, he was promoted to captain, subsequently attending the Command and Staff School, where he took and passed the basic course in 1960.

In December of the latter year he was promoted to commander, joining the General Directorate of the Secretariat of Aeronautics. In 1961, he was appointed, as a grant-holder, to take the staff course and course for academic instructor at the Command and Staff School at Maxwell [Air Force Base], Montgomery, Alabama, given by the United States Air Force.

Upon his return to our country in 1962, he was named to the Air Force High Command. The next year, he served with the Air Command of Institutes; and, later, with the Secretariat of Aeronautics entity.

On 31 December 1965, he was promoted to vice-commodore; and, 2 years later, he was assigned to the Military Aviation School. During 1968, he served as assistant air attache at the Embassy of the Argentine Republic in the United States; returning to our country to take the advanced course at the Command and Staff School during 1970. At the end of that year, he was promoted to commodore.

He was assigned again to the Military Aviation School, in which he served as chief of the Air Group. In November 1971, he started serving in the Joint Staff; and, in December 1974, in the Air Force General Staff.

His promotion to brigadier took place on 31 December 1975; and he was named third chief of operations of the General Staff. The next year, he held the position of chief of the First Brigade, which he held until February 1978, when he returned to the United States.

In the northern country, Brigadier Mariani served simultaneously as air attache at the Argentine Embassy in the U.S., attache to the Defense Department, air attache in our embassy in Canada and Air Force delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board. Upon returning to our country, he was named third chief of operations of the General Staff, a position which he holds at present.

Brigadier Basilio Lami Dozo

Brigadier Basilio Arturo Ignacio Lami Dozo entered the Military Aviation School as a cadet on 8 April 1946, graduating as an ensign with the title of military airman on 10 December 1949. He was consecutively assigned to the Training Group, the Third Air Brigade and the First Transport Group.

With the ranks of lieutenant and first lieutenant, he served, consecutively, with the First Technical Group, the Second Transport Group and the First Air Brigade.

In December 1956, he was promoted to captain; and, in 1960, he went to the Command and Staff School to take the basic course, which he passed. He was promoted to commander on 31 December of that year.

With that rank, he served with the Fifth Air Brigade, in the Presidency of the Nation, in the Secretariat of Aeronautics, in the Air Command of Institutes and in the United States, where he was sent to be instructed for the position of staff training officer.

On 31 December 1965, he was promoted to vice-commodore, and assigned to the First Air Brigade; and in 1969 he returned to the Command and Staff School, where he took and passed the advanced course.

He later performed duties with the Air Force High Command. His promotion to commodore took place on 31 December 1970. He was appointed representative of the Argentine Republic to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization and member of the Air Transport Committee on 28 February 1973.

In 1975, he served as deputy director of the Command and Staff School, and was promoted to brigadier in December of that year; at which time he was appointed first chief of aeronautical interests on the General Staff.

Starting on 12 May 1977 and to date, Brigadier Lami Dozo has served as secretary general of the High Command.



Antonio Diego López.



Hipólito A. del Mariani.



Basilio Arturo Ignacio Lami Dozo.

SANCTION OF LABOR LAW INDICATIVE OF STRONG GOVERNMENT

Buenos Aires ULTIMA CLAVE in Spanish 20 Nov 79 pp 1.456-2.456

[Text] The Dismantling of the Peronist Machinery

The approval of the new law on trade union associations, which has been widely publicized, has a scope and a significance which the press as a whole has not yet managed to depict clearly and precisely. It is, indeed, a new regulation for trade union activity, and also a "revolutionary law." But it has not been said, and this is the essential aspect of its appearance on the legislative scene in the process of national reorganization which began on 24 March 1976, that this was the first organizational task in dismantling the Peronist apparatus. It is one thing to have put a final end to the regime, and another, as in this case, to take apart the monstrous scaffolding with which it was supported. And it is no mere coincidence or result of circumstances that this, the trade union system, and no other, was the first to be dismantled or disassembled; for the simple reason that this tool served the power like no other part of the Peronist structure, and that, by aspiring to be the power itself, it only succeeded in doing so in a reflected fashion, but in such terms of closeness to, or simulation of the real power that it helped, as few situations could have done, to lend complexity to (and not merely complicate) the analysis of the nature of Justicialist power.

Now two things must be distinguished: 1. the Peronist power, which was dismantled on 24 March 1976; and 2. one of the tools of Peronist power, that is, the vertical trade union organization which had been kept in operation (between 1958 and 1973, with Frondizi, Illia, with the "battle plans," Onganía, Levingston and Lanusse). So long as it remained dissociated from the loss of presidential power, it had thwarted all governments, and was used by Peron as a decoy for his tricks in the negotiations with the consecutive governments. Strictly speaking, none of the aforementioned presidents, some to a greater and some to a lesser extent, refused to negotiate, or even to flirt with the trade unions; inasmuch as they had been and were still a tool of the Peronist power. Meanwhile, Peron was selling wool to both, but never the herd. This explains how, shearing after shearing, the man of the iron gate continued (whatever anyone says) to wield absolute control over the trade union sector, as well as the political sector and the women's sector;

letting first one and then the others taste the power, but without ever turning it over to different hands.

What Others Did Not Do

This is why, now that the brief analysis of the new law has been made, even with the sharpest critical sense, emphasizing contradictions and gray areas (see later on), it can be claimed that the military government which began in March 1976 did what other military and civilian governments never even tried to do: namely, to dismantle the Peronist trade union apparatus, which was totalitarian by definition, corrupt and venal in essence, abusive by habit and servile by nature. It would not be inappropriate to ask whether this law, this task, could not have been executed earlier. One might say that it was possible. But, from the very outset, the process lent its activity an infantry pace and, what is more, a simple, fundamental strategy at the same time; namely, that of not offering battle on two major fronts simultaneously. One of those fronts was the guerrilla one; the other was the Peronist trade union organization. It was necessary to keep both fronts from becoming just one, which would not have meant a reduction in their dangerous quality, but rather an increase therein, resulting from the combination of their forces. First, the guerrillas were defeated; and now we have begun to defeat the vertical trade union apparatus.

If this were an electoralist government, or one which aspired to succeed itself, the 1958 law would not have been repealed. On the contrary, the passage of a new legal instrument by no means satisfies the most minimal requirement of a strategic type in the service of any person or persons who intend to seek tomorrow the backing or support of those who appear to be the ones most directly harmed under these circumstances. To the same extent, and as a counterpart, we shall observe parties considered to be democratic desperate to make themselves heard as defenders of "the labor unions forsaken by the military government."

Meaning of the Law

If, hypothetically, one were to close his eyes and not learn about nor read the new legal arrangement for the moment, and not listen to the historical and philosophical grounds given by General Videla in approving the law, one would only have to hear the outcry from the Justicialist political and trade union leadership to bet on the virtues of the new legal instrument. In substance, it is aimed at taking from the Justicialist leaders the control of money, a perfidious element which fostered trade union corruption. It was thought, and not without reason, that, without money, not all, but merely what they were misusing, the Peronist trade union leaders would lack an intrinsic interest in "union affairs." There might be exceptions, of course, but experience has proven that the handling of economic and financial situations devoid of all control, owing to the lack of internal democracy in the unions, was the great, constantly renewed impetus which lent force and vitality to the labor movement's union activity. Peron knew this

and encouraged it. By allowing theft and depredation, the loyalty of the leaders was insured and, through them, the unconditional, unhealthy support of the masses.

Any attempt to put the Peronist trade union organization in the same category as other Western labor organizations, such as the North American, the German (Bonn), the British, the French, the Austrian, or even the Belgian or Italian, would be futile. First, because all of them reject the single federation; and second, because they do not owe their origin and development to the state (the Peronist, in the case of Argentina), but rather to their own strength, and to their individual virtues and abilities. The only thing that the aforementioned Western labor organizations have asked of the state is freedom of association, petition and negotiation; while remaining free and independent of the government and, as such, often at odds with the same government. These conditions, which are ethical principles of life, cannot be invoked by the Justicialist trade union organization.

Economy and Trade Unionism

Intensifying the analysis of the Peronist labor movement, we find that the latter, in its creation and action, related to a kind of economy which existed then, based on the state as a center of power, protectionism, high costs, inefficiency, low productivity and an excessive bureaucracy in public enterprises, and in transportation services, the railroads in particular. Justicialist economy and trade unionism were related to one another. The former could not demand anything of the latter, nor vice versa; because both were reflections of the same electoralist concept of government.

Then it may be assumed that the new law on trade union associations came into being concurrently with the new modernizing trends which are required in the country's economic activity, and which need, not the suppression of all union organization, as has been rudely claimed, but rather a new concept, including struggle and demands, of a labor organization, with sufficient ability to distribute wealth (not poverty) after having helped to create it. For this purpose, the strong man system must be eliminated, democratic control must be incorporated into the unions, membership in them must be interpreted as an option rather than an imposition, and the management of funds for social services must be subjected to actuarial standards and to an auditor's analysis. And, at the same time, the rendering of such services must be undertaken by adopting more rational criteria, which will put an end to the superimposition of clinics, hospitals, sanitariums and treatment systems which unnecessarily multiply the costs.

Love for New Words

It should also be noted how and in what way there has arisen among Justicialist trade unionists, and similar, leftist-oriented politicians of all types, a sudden love for words which were forbidden or repudiated in the past, such as "liberty," "democracy," "National Constitution," "international solidarity": terms which were never before on the lips of the "soldiers

of Peron and Evita," and later, "Peron and Isabel." Even the verbal style now consists of resting under the aegis of Resolution No 87 of the International Labor Office (ILO) concerning trade union liberty, which is allegedly being violated by the present authorities. Some because they are young, and others because they are old and crafty, disregard the fact that this resolution was the very one that the democratic trade unionists were seeking in vain between 1946 and 1955. And, when anyone demanded it, he was displayed on the pillory with the label "agent of foreign imperialism," or "s've of the ORIT [Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers], ICFTUO [International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations] and AFL-CIO," by the very large labor federations to which the Justicialist trade unionists are now complaining. And, meanwhile, the crowd led by them to the Plaza de Mayo, applauded taunts and insults to the sound of drums and threats of fire and destruction.

The Peronist trade union leadership is clamoring, stamping its feet and making threats. About infringed rights, denied liberties, denied opportunities or mistreatment? No. It is simply that their business has been terminated. And what a business!

Would it not be fitting, if the occasion should arise, to deal with the braggarts by showing them the records on misdeeds and greed which have been kept up until now in the files of the various intelligence services?

The government must feel strong, homogenous and qualified to have passed the trade union law at a time when the guerrillas appear to have returned, and when the reshuffling in the Army high command appears to be a kind of challenge to the force's unity and homogeneity. Scheduled for the same time are the promotions, leave of absence and retirements, the appointment of the commander-in-chief of the Army and the resultant retirement of its present head, General Viola. The handling of these matters is critical per se and, for example, the trade union law that we have discussed would not have to involve itself in anything that might upset or harm it if the Army were not explicit about what it should do and how to do it.

2909

CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT REPRIEVES POLITICAL PRISONERS, SALVADOR RELEASED

Last 400 Set Free

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 9 Nov 79 p 39

[Text] As a result of the dialog between the Government of Cuba and representatives of the Cuban community abroad the last group of prisoners sentenced for crimes against state security and violations of immigration laws has been set free.

According to the agreement, Cuba has pardoned such prisoners at the rate of 400 and 500 at a time over the past 10 months. With this last group the program has come to a close with the strict compliance of Cuba to the agreements. Thus, almost a year later the 3,600 prisoners agreed on with representatives of the community have been freed.

As the National News Agency (AIN) indicated, "our willingness and earnestness in seeking solutions for a positive understanding with objective bases with the Cuban community abroad has once again been demonstrated."

It added that, in accordance with the signed agreements, those responsible for extremely serious crimes during the "tyranny," as well as those who are still planning acts of vandalism against our people, have been excluded from the program.

For his part, Dr Rosendo Canto, director of the Casa de Cuba in Madrid, has reiterated in a note sent to GRANMA, organ of the Cuban Communist Party, that "the release of another 400 Cuban political prisoners is an unobjectionable action by the government of the nation."

He affirmed that "the release of 3,600 prisoners, a figure which breaks the world record for generosity by a state in pardoning those who sought its destruction, puts an end to the stubborn arguments of the United States."

David Salvador Released

Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 18 Nov 79 p 8

[Text] I am very grateful to ex-President Carlos Andrer Perez, the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, and all exiled Cubans for arranging my freedom with the government of the dictator, Fidel Castro.

These were the first words of the Cuban labor leader, David Salvador, on his arrival last night in Venezuela as an exile after 10 years [20 years] in prison in Cuba. Salvador arrived in the company of his wife, Zoila Rodriguez de Salvador, and two of his children, along with a large group of Cubans--80 in all--who are coming as exiles to our country.

In a brief statement Salvador recalled that this was the second time he had come to the land of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, and as such, he said: "The first time I came to Venezuela was in 1960, when I was secretary general of the Confederation of Cuban Workers, to sign mutual aid agreements on labor matters with the CTV. But this time," he said, his eyes red and his voice faltering, "is the first time as an exile, and I am very happy to be in this country, to which I am very grateful. Close to 70 telegrams from Venezuela were received in Cuba asking Fidel for my release, and here I

The large group of Cuban exiles who arrived in this country last night includes men, women, and a large number of children, who are coming to start a new life.

Later, the labor leader told ULTIMAS NOTICIAS:

"I don't want to talk about what happened there. They set me free and the Cuban Government did not bother me; I devoted myself to farming and I even drove a truck and led a normal life as an ordinary citizen."

"When did they set you free?"

"The middle of April of this year, as I said, thanks to the good offices of your President, Carlos Andres Perez, the CTV, and groups of Cubans in exile."

"What do you plan to do?"

"I will get into contact with Cubans in exile, and after talking with my associates, I will decide whether or not to stay here in Venezuela, whether I will continue the struggle, or on the contrary seek a suitable place or position."

9015

CSO: 3010

REPORTAGE ON GROUP OF 77 MEETING

Yugoslavia-Cuba Cooperation

FL181650 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1612 GMT 18 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Moments before the start of today's session of the Group of 77 meeting, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation and chairman of the important meeting, received at the Palace of Conventions Stojan Matkaliev, Yugoslavia's minister [as heard] for industry, mining and energy who also leads his country's delegation to the meeting.

At the meeting, which was conducted in a fraternal atmosphere, Matkaliev, who also is member of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, conveyed to Rodriguez Llompart Yugoslavia's congratulations for Cuba's selection as chairman of the important meeting.

Yugoslav ambassador to Cuba Zivojin Jazic and members of the Yugoslav delegation to the Group of 77 meeting accompanied the Yugoslav minister of industry, mining and energy.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslav is a founding member and one of principal promoters of the idea of creating the Group of 77.

Second Day of Sessions

FL191127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The Group of 77 yesterday held the second day of sessions of the ministerial meeting preparatory to the Third General Conference of the UN Industrial Development Organization--UNIDO--to be held in New Delhi in January.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto chaired the afternoon session. The delegates of Chile, Tunisia, Argentina and UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) spoke at the session. It was decided to create a

subgroup to draft the final declaration and, to this end, the group has the speech of the Cuban President at the inaugural session and projects introduced by Cuba and the so-called Vienna group of UNIDO. It also has a document introduced by the UNIDO executive secretariat and three documents drafted by the regional groups of Africa, Asia and Latin America which were included at the proposal of Sri Lanka and Cuba.

At this time, 84 delegations are participating in the meeting, of which 74 are from member countries of the Group of 77 and 10 from international organizations including the UNESCO delegation which arrived yesterday.

A speech by the UNCTAD delegate was characterized by strong criticism of tariffs protectionism and transnational corporations and their restrictive commercial practices.

The Group of 77 ministerial meeting delegations will continue today at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. The meeting ends on Friday.

Algerian Minister's Press Conference

FL202001 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Mohamed Liassine, Algerian Minister of Heavy Industry and head of the delegation from his country to the Group of 77 ministerial meeting, held a press conference with national and foreign newsmen who are covering the events at this important meeting. Liassine referred to the difficulties in industrialization, petroleum prices and he greeted the Cuban people.

[Begin Liassine recording in French with consecutive Spanish translation] Ladies and gentlemen first of all I would like to express the great pleasure of the Algerian delegation to come to Havana to participate in this meeting of the Group of 77, and express the feelings of admiration my delegation has for Cuba, her people, government and President Fidel Castro. And to tell you of our great interest in listening to Fidel Castro's address at the inauguration. For us this speech complemented the speech made by him in New York. [End recording]

CSO: 3010

UNESCO DIRECTOR ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed at Airport

FL210024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Dec 79 FL

[Text] UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow arrived in this capital this afternoon in response to an official invitation of the Cuban Government. Cuban Education Minister Asela De los Santos welcomed the distinguished visitor and the delegation accompanying him at the Jose Marti International Airport.

Visits School

FL220149 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Dec 79 FL

[Text] UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow today visited the Batalla Del Jigue Junior High Farm School accompanied by Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers. While at the modern school the visitor toured various classrooms, including the physics and chemistry laboratories where the students get practical training in these important sciences. The school has nearly 600 students, including more than 300 young girls. Mahtar M'Bow was invited to visit our country by the Cuban Government and his main objective while here will be to examine cooperation between UNESCO and Cuba. Prior to coming to Cuba the UNESCO director general visited the Republic of Nicaragua with a similar objective.

Following his tour of the school, Mahtar M'Bow chatted with our reporter. [Begin recording] [Question] What is your impression of this visit to the Batalla Del Jigue Junior High Farm School? [Answer--in French with consecutive Spanish translation] I am really happy to be able to visit this school and verify that in the educational process theory and practice, study and productive work have been tied together. I feel this is extremely important because the students can put to actual use the theory learned in the classroom, that is, the realities of production. I feel that this

system can give the students a greater awareness of social work at the same time that their theoretical knowledge is strengthened. UNESCO attributes great importance to this system, this association of study and work. [End recording]

Comments on Visit

FL241942 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Dec 79 FL

[UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow interviewed by Havana Television on the Occasion of His Visit to Cuba--recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Could you give us an evaluation of the results of your visit to Cuba as well as of the talks held with leaders of the Cuban Government?

[Answer--in French with consecutive Spanish translation] We arrived in Havana yesterday. This morning we visited a school in the countryside after holding talks last night with Minister Llompart and Vice President Fernandez. Today we were received by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. During our talks we examined the cooperation between UNESCO and Cuba. I can say that such cooperation is developing very well. We examined a number of points dealing with the progress of Cuba's plan in cooperation with UNESCO and with the supply of equipment to various educational institutions and research centers. I believe there are interesting perspectives with respect to plans to be developed by Cuba and the United Nations. This will make it possible for UNESCO to cooperate with the Cuban Government within the framework of this project.

As you well know, we visited the Group of 77 meeting which is discussing preparations for the next conference of the UN Industrial Development Organization. I believe that the talks I have held have been extremely positive. I am very happy for the opportunity to visit Cuba to discuss problems dealing with cooperation with UNESCO.

[Question] Do you wish to convey greetings to the Cuban people?

[Answer] Yes, I am very happy to visit Cuba once again. I must say that not only am I grateful for the government's invitation but also for the welcome I have been accorded and the friendship and courtesies demonstrated by the Cuban authorities and Cuban people.

CSO: 3010

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COVERS ECONOMIC DEFICIENCIES, PROBLEMS

Illegal Electric Hookups

FL262207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2134 GMT 26 Dec 79 FL

[Excerpts] The second regular session for this year of the top state organ resumed its working sessions at 1500 this afternoon. A total of 461 deputies are attending the session. Members of the council of state headed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro are sitting in the presidium. Raul Roa is chairing the session because of the illness of Comrade Blas Roca Calderio, president of the National People's Government Assembly.

Following the remarks of about 20 deputies, an industry committee report on electric power service was approved. Debate on the report lasted more than an hour.

Deputy Raul Castro spoke several times on ways to implement the nonproliferation of illegal electrical hookups. The chairman of the industry committee, Nieves Varona, made certain clarifications on this matter. Deputy Faustino Perez pointed out that what must be done is to place at the disposal of the courts the persons involved in such violations. In this regard, Raul explained that such electrical hookups are punishable by law and, therefore, the person involved can be arrested. Raul emphasized the need to prosecute persons who make illegal hookups.

Deputy Raul Roa, acting as president of the national assembly, read a letter from Faustino Perez, chief of the department of local government organs. The letter expresses the feeling of the presidents of provincial assemblies and of the assembly of the Isle of Youth special municipality that the electric power industry ministry is to be congratulated for its efforts and for having followed the recommendations of the past session of the top state organ.

For his part, Deputy Armando Torres Santrayll, chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee, read a proposal for the election of a professional judge to fill a vacancy at the People's Supreme Court as a result of a retirement. He also proposed the dismissal of lay judge Rafael Perez Alvarez for improper conduct in the performance of his duties.

Educational Problems

FL261319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, yesterday chaired a meeting to brief the education and science committee of the National People's Government Assembly on work problems in agencies of his vice presidency. PCC Central Committee members Zoilo Marinello, minister-president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Education Minister Asela De los Santos and Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret explained the present situation and existing difficulties in organizations of their respective fields.

The report submitted by Jorge Garcia Bango, president of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, dealing with physical education teacher schools and the higher institute of physical education was also read during the meeting.

Drainage, Waterworks, Sewage Issues

FL281411 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 FL

[Excerpts] With a speech by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, the second regular session of 1979 of the National People's Government Assembly has concluded. The legislative activity of the highest state organ ended after approving laws dealing with the sole economic and social development plan for 1980, the budget and the law creating the Sierra Maestra Grand National Park.

During the final day's morning session reports on agricultural drainage and maintenance of waterworks, sewage and urban drainage were discussed. Several deputies made speeches in this connection. The commander in chief pointed out negative aspects of repair work.

Before the end of the morning session Deputy Pascasio Castaneda read the report on road maintenance, which contains information on the country's roads and present technical conditions. Regarding the main roads, the report states that 76 percent of them require maintenance and repair work. It is noted that the problem mostly affecting the roads is the lack of personnel, insufficient supplies of asphalt and absence of special equipment. The report on road maintenance was approved with recommendations by the assembly.

The national assembly also approved the reports on the International Year of the Child, which was read by Comrade Vilma Espin. Later on, the study submitted by the labor and social security committee on labor discipline in the country was taken up by the assembly. Several deputies made speeches

in connection with this study, among them, Luis Martell Rosas who referred to guidelines followed by the committee conducting the investigations at work centers. At 1610 hours, the assembly approved the study and, after a short recess, it was agreed to call 1980 the Year of the Second Party Congress.

Immediately afterward, the deputies heard a special speech by Councils of State and Ministers President Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, with which the second regular session of 1979 of the National Assembly concluded.

CSO: 3010

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL PRESIDENT'S VISIT NOTED

Visits Agriculture Ministry

FL182008 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Today Arturo (R.) Tanco, president of the World Food Council and Philippine minister of agriculture, visited the agriculture ministry where he was received by Rafael Francia Mestre, minister of agriculture and member of the PCC Central Committee. The talks between the two ministers studied topics of international interests and aspects of interest in relations between Cuba and the Philippines, among them being those dealing with the cultivation of rice and sugarcane.

This morning Mr Tanco laid a floral wreath at our National Hero Jose Marti Monument located in the Plaza de La Revolucion.

Meets Carlos Rafael Rodriguez

FL182337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of Cuba's councils of state and ministers, today received Mr Arturo Tanco, president of the World Food Council [WFC]. Tanco, who is also Philippine agriculture minister, is visiting Cuba heading a delegation of the World Food Council which is also composed of (T. Gaspar), vice president of that international organization, and (Alberto Baldes), chief of development of the Philippines.

The meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, was also attended by PCC Central Committee members Rafael Francia Mestre, minister of agriculture, and Cuban ambassador to the Philippines Jose Arteaga.

Holds Press Conference

FL200212 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The World Food Council [WFC] is an offspring of the nonaligned countries movement, Arturo Tanco, president of the international organization and minister of agriculture of the Philippines, stated in a press conference held in this capital today. Mr Tanco referred to matters of great importance which were discussed in talks held with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in his capacity as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement.

Our party's first secretary and the WFC president agreed that the existence of 1 billion hungry persons and 450 million human beings suffering from malnutrition in today's world is alarming. Fidel and Tanco also agreed that without solving the problem of malnutrition there can be no peace and that food should not be used as a political weapon. In closing Tanco referred to the importance that the chairman of the nonaligned countries movement attributes to the UN General Assembly special meeting to discuss the problem of development and which will be attended by the largest number possible of chiefs of state.

Castro Meets Tanco

FL201214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the council of state of the Republic of Cuba and chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, has met with Arturo Tanco, president of the World Food Council. Tanco, who also is minister of agriculture of the Philippines, is visiting our country at the invitation of our commander in chief. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. It also has been reported that our commander in chief yesterday received 'Abdul Rahman Khene, executive director of the UN Industrial Development Organization.

CSO: 3010

'GRANMA' EXAMINES 'SERIOUS' SUGAR HARVEST SITUATION

Editorial Published

FL191334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA today publishes an editorial in which it analyzes the complicated and serious situation in which the current sugar harvest has started. GRANMA notes that after several years of sustained growth, our sugar production will be affected considerably during this harvest as a result of the abrupt reduction of sugarcane volume available for grinding. The country not only will be unable to fulfill the production plan for the current harvest, but it also will be considerably lower than what was achieved last year.

The editorial explains that sugarcane fields of the variety Barbados 4362, one of the most extensively used throughout the country, have been attacked by a disease known as rust which causes diminished yields. It notes, however, that this is not the only problem. GRANMA points out that other causes of the situation are intensive weeds in sugarcane fields, late completion of the past harvest, insufficient utilization of irrigation installations, organizational deficiencies and low utilization of resources by the sugarcane agriculture administration.

Other factors that have provoked this situation are the improper use of the work day in sugarcane agriculture tasks which, added to climatic factors, contributed to the unfulfillment of the winter planting plan of 1978 on more than 4,600 caballerías.

To solve this situation and work this harvest with maximum efficiency in agriculture and sugar processing, the GRANMA editorial raises the need to adopt a number of measures, especially on sugarcane agriculture, to recover the volumes of sugarcane that will be needed in 1981 and subsequent years.

The GRANMA editorial emphasizes: The first thing we must do is to make a highly efficient harvest and complete it early so that it is essentially finished by 30 April. The editorial adds that this is possible since the

situation is better for the harvest this year than last in the industry [sugar mill operations], in the pool of sugarcane harvesters, and in equipment in general and spare parts.

We can and must struggle to make this harvest the most efficient of all the years of the revolution, asserts the GRANMA editorial. It then adds: This means stable grinding operations, taking full advantage of the installed capacity since the beginning of the harvest; taking fresh sugarcane to sugar mills; scrupulously fulfilling sugarcane cutting plans; strictly controlling the burning of sugarcane; preventing delays; and preventing a repeat of the drop in grinding operations that we experienced in the past harvest in March and April.

The GRANMA editorial calls on everyone involved to fulfill, amid the current harvest, the tasks to recover its growing rate in the 1981 harvest. The measures proposed include completing the 1980 spring planting plan whose goal is 18,000 caballerias; improving cultivation and fertilization; more efficient use of irrigation installations; and applying available herbicides correctly and opportunely.

The editorial adds that an essential element on this battle in sugarcane agriculture is a tenacious effort; firm demands of discipline; full use of the workday and organization; and efficient use of the labor force, equipment and other resources used in agricultural work. It also calls on operators of sugarcane harvesters to make every effort to achieve the levels of productivity planned for such equipment; and on workers involved in sugarcane manual and mechanized cutting, hoisting, lifting and railroad transportation to double their efforts to prevent the loss of sugarcane in the fields as a result of poor cutting and loading work as well as on roads and railways as a result of noncompliance with measures established for transportation.

The GRANMA editorial asserts that the sugar industry ministry and its provincial delegates, enterprises and workers have an essential task before them which summarizes all the other requirements and responsibilities they have: To guarantee that sugar is produced with top quality for export as well as national consumption.

The editorial emphasizes that it is important, once the harvest is completed, that sugar industry workers contribute voluntarily to sugarcane agriculture tasks and especially during the big planting season in May, without affecting sugar mill repair work.

Other measures proposed by the GRANMA editorial are: Completion of the sugar export plan; and completion of the iron and steel machinery industry ministry's production plan to deliver on time to sugarcane agriculture the 400 sprinkler irrigation systems planned for 1978 and 1979.

Fidel's call to place firmness at the center of our struggle against all deficiencies and difficulties that are affecting us, emphasizes the editorial, must find a clear and strong response during this harvest.

The GRANMA editorial calls on the Central Organization of Cuban Workers and its National Trade Unions, National Association of Small Farmers and Union of Young Communists to give all their support to the measures proposed to work this harvest with maximum efficiency.

The party, it emphasizes, must use all its authority and power to guarantee control and ensure systematic fulfillment of this tense programmed work required for our sugar production. If each worker and official of the sugar harvest or linked to it fully performs his responsibilities; if we make a reality the plan outlined to overcome these effects; if we transform our difficulties and deficiencies into more discipline, more organization, more firmness and more capability to continue advancing in the future, we will be able to say that we have done the only revolutionary thing that could be expected from our people under these circumstances: Converting the setback into a victory.

The editorial concludes with the following statements by Fidel when he made the closing remarks at the national sugar harvest meeting:

We must pay attention, he said, to the status of the harvest and agriculture and everything. But I would say that it should be daily; it should be controlled daily, weekly, biweekly, monthly. We should set for ourselves the firm and serious purpose of making and converting this harvest, if possible, into the most efficient one of all the years of the revolution; and converting 1980 and what remains of 1979 into the most efficient in sugarcane agriculture. We already are approaching 21 years of revolution. I know that our comrades have had many years of work and experience. They are honorable comrades. They are comrades who have dignity and when man has dignity I believe he can do anything. We may have been inexperienced, Fidel concluded. We have the excuse of being inexperienced. We know what must be done and I believe that we have the human, political and revolutionary conditions to do it.

Reaction to Editorial

FL201120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Text] During the enthusiastic examination of the editorial of the newspaper GRANMA, two Havana Province groups have established greater production pledges for the current sugar harvest. They are the canecutters of the Marcos Marti brigade who are cutting cane for the Abraham Lincoln Sugar Mill and the sugarcane harvesters group number 2 located in areas of the Eduardo Garcia Lavandero Sugar mill.

The first two meetings held in Artemisa to establish pledges designed to raise productivity--meetings that will be held throughout the country for

the same purpose of raising productivity--was attended by Orlando Fundora, chief of the Party Central Committee's Department of Revolutionary Orientation (DOR).

Speaking at the meetings, Orlando Fundora called for responding with efficiency and productivity to the needs of the current sugar harvest. The DOR chief explained that the GRANMA editorial will be discussed by every group that is working on the sugar harvest because its content sets forth the party's policy for sugar harvest work throughout the country and what every man must do.

Sugar Quality Demands

FL281134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Luis Martell Rosas, secretary general of the Sugar Industry Workers National Trade Union, has stated in Havana that his sector's workers are efficiently responding in all work areas to the proposals contained in the harvest editorial published in the daily GRANMA. Regarding this topic, the union leader stressed that the creation of a movement of quality inspectors will make the supervision of all sugar mill's departments possible. At the bulk sugar terminals, Martell Rosas added, quality is the watch word and the workers return to the mills the product which does not meet established norms.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

FMC MEETING--The Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] has begun its meeting of evaluation, election and/or reelection of officers in Havana Province at the Municipality of Caimitos, chaired by Vilma Espin, president of that organization and member of the PCC Central Committee and council of state. The meeting is being held at the Gen Antonio Maceo School of Combined Arms with the participation of 320 delegates, 99 percent of those elected in the province's 19 municipalities, PCC Central Committee members Jose Ramirez Cruz, president of the National Association of Small Farmers, and Brig Gen Ulises del Toro, chief of the Western Army, attended the opening session.

[Text] [FL2000038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was designated guest of honor of the Third Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] during the organization's meeting to evaluate, elect and/or reelection officers in Granma Province, which was held in Bayamo City. The meeting was chaired by Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers; Emilio Loo Hernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in the province; and Maria Julia Arredondo, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee. The 260 delegates, representing 96 percent of Granma's membership, also designated guests of honor the rest of the members of the PCC politburo and outstanding Puerto Rican fighter Lolita Lebron. Ten comrades of the FMC leadership were also elected, among them Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and FMC president. [Text] [FL241754 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Dec 79 FL]

ESPIN WINS LENIN PRIZE--Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, yesterday received the Lenin prize for strengthening peace among nations in a ceremony presided over by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro, first and second secretaries, respectively, of the PCC Central Committee. Other members of the Politburo, secretariat and central committee as well as Vitaliy Vorotnikov, ambassador of the USSR to Cuba, were also present at the ceremony. [Text] [FL281123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 FL]

SOVIET PEACE PRIZE CHAIRMAN--Academician Nikolay Blokhin, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Committee on International Lenin Prizes for the strengthening of peace among nations, has arrived in Havana via air. Accompanying Nikolay Blokhin is (A. Gudianov), and official of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The distinguished visitors were welcomed at the Jose Marti International Airport by Zoilo Marinello, president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, and Wilfredo Torres, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. [Text] [FL271237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL]

FAR ENTERPRISE--The Grito de Baire Military Industrial Enterprise has been awarded the flag and certificate accrediting it as an 11th festival work center in a solemn ceremony in Havana. The ceremony was chaired by Div Gen Francisco Cabrera, Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] vice minister-chief of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force and alternate member of the PCC Central Committee; Col Mario Cruz Samada, chief of the FAR Communications Directorate; and Julio Machado, secretary general of the FAR Civilian Workers Union. [Text] [FL271534 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL]

STATUTE RATIFICATION NONALINED--His Excellency Zivojin Jazic, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia to our country, has delivered to Cuba's foreign ministry his country's instrument ratifying the statute of the non-aligned countries' information center dealing with transnational enterprises. The information center, headquartered in Havana and created by agreement of the Algiers Summit Conference in 1973, is considered to be a fundamental gain in the struggle for a new international economic order. Its main objective is the establishment of an information center on transnational enterprises which will make it possible for nonaligned countries to develop strategies and coordinate their activities in their relations with such enterprises with the aim to establish a new international economic order. [Text] [FL271141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL]

NEW EDITORIAL COUNCIL--Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos has announced the establishment of an Editorial Council formed by 43 intellectuals to oversee the ministry's publication policy. Among its functions, the council will prepare and propose the general guidelines of editorial plans as well as make suggestions on ways for future development and participate in the evaluation of thematic plans. Vice Minister of Culture Rolando Rodriguez will be the chairman of the council which will be divided into three sections to be headed by vice presidents Professor Mirta Aguirre for arts and literature, Julio le Riverend for social sciences and Heliodoro Martinez Junco for science and technology. Among the most immediate tasks to be undertaken by the Editorial Council are control of the fulfillment of editorial guidelines in 1980 and preparing the guidelines for the next 5-year period. Present at the ceremony establishing the Editorial Council were Minister Hart, PCC secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero and 35 of the 43 members of the council. [Text] [FL261136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Dec 79 FL]

CASTRO-MARCHAIS TALKS--Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, who arrived in our country last Saturday, yesterday held fraternal talks with PCC Politburo member Armando Hart and Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its foreign relations general department. Later in the day, Marchais toured the city and attended the ceremony held at the Karl Marx Theater to commemorate the 80th anniversary of Ruben Martinez Villena's birthday. The secretary general of the French Communist Party and (Maxime Gremetz), member of the politburo, arrived in Havana on Saturday at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee. [Text] [FL241913 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Dec 79 FL] Commander in chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee, and Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, last night held talks during which the international situation and bilateral relations between the two parties were discussed. Marchais and (Maxime Gremetz), member of the French Communist Party Politburo, are visiting our country at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee. [Text] [FL271224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL]

UJC MEETING IN ANGOLA--In Luanda, Juan Mock, member of the National Bureau of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], has made the closing remarks at that organization's meeting to assess, renew and ratify mandates of the UJC in the People's Republic of Angola. Mock said the process was positive and congratulated the UJC members who are returning home after performing their internationalist mission. [Text] [FL191401 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 79 FL]

LITHUANIAN PARTY DELEGATION--(Igor Khatrekov), second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the delegation he heads have met with members of the Party Provincial Bureau in Santiago de Cuba. On behalf of the party bureau, its member Caridad Morata welcomed the visitors and briefed them on the socio-economic situation of the province and the work being done by political and mass organizations in Santiago de Cuba. [Text] [FL181134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Dec 79 FL]

GDR CULTURAL OFFICIAL--Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party politburo and minister of culture, has received Kurt Loeffler, first deputy minister of culture of the GDR, who was invited to activities of the first week of GDR culture in Cuba which have concluded in Havana. At a press conference with the participation of the delegation led by Kurt Loeffler, gratitude was expressed to the Cuba public which attended the shows presented in the course of the week of culture. Loeffler referred to the warm welcome the delegation received in Havana, Cienfuegos and especially in Matanzas where the main artistic events took place. [Text] [FL201204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL]

HARVEST DEFICIENCIES--Chaired by Div Gen Rigoberto Garcia Fernandez, Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] vice minister and chief of the Youth Labor Army [EJT], the party members in Ciego de Avila's EJT held a meeting to examine the deficiencies noted in the previous harvest. Measures were adopted to overcome such deficiencies in order to achieve greater efficiency and better stability in the current harvest. In his principal report Capt Lorenzo (Maine) noted the need for making good use of work tools, fulfill safety and health standards and maintain a closer coordination between the party and EJT to raise the level of the results of each task to be carried out in the province. [Excerpt] [FL281154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 FL]

MOZAMBICAN DELEGATION--This morning the delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique which is in Cuba since this past Tuesday in connection with the second session of the Cuban-Mozambican governmental meeting visited the Vladimir Il'ich Lenin Vocational School. The delegation headed by Joao Batista Cosme, Mozambican minister of public works and housing, was received by (Lazaro Cardenas), deputy general director of the school, who briefed the visitors on the characteristics and operations of this type of midlevel education. Afterwards the delegation visited various installations at the school which beginning with a visit of the Natural Sciences Museum and ended at the Radio Assembly Plant, subordinate to the center. [Text] [FL182015 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 79 FL]

BENIN PARTY OFFICIAL--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Party Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received (Gado Guidigouso), member of the politburo of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party. Views on the work and experiences of the two parties and governments and on the international situation were exchanged at the meeting which was held in a fraternal atmosphere. The close relations that exist between the Cuban Communist Party and government and the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and government once again were reaffirmed at the meeting. Aramis Fuentes and Roberto Garrido, section chief and official, respectively, in the Party Central Committee's general department of foreign relations, participated in the meeting for the Cuban side. [Text] [FL142310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Dec 79 FL]

POLISARIO DELEGATION --A Polisario Front delegation headed by Bashir Moustafa al-Sayyid, deputy secretary general of that organization, has arrived in Havana by air. A few hours after its arrival in Cuba, the Western Sahara delegation visited the offices of the Party Central Committee and held talks with Politburo member Pedro Miret and Jesus Montane, member of the central committee and chief of its general department of foreign relations. Bilateral relations between the two political organizations and matters concerning the international situation were discussed at the cordial meeting. [Text] [FL201128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL]

SRV DELEGATION--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party politburo and vice president of the Cuban councils of state and ministers, today received the governmental delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that is in our country for the signing of the 1980 trade protocol between the two countries. The visiting delegation is headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister (Hoang Trung Dai) and includes (Pham Tang Hao), commercial counsellor, and (Nguyen Van Chi), foreign trade ministry department specialist. Marcelo Fernandez Font, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of foreign trade, and Andres Yebra Garcia, vice minister of foreign trade, attended the meeting for the Cuban side. Vietnamese ambassador to Cuba Nguyen Huu Ngo also attended the meeting which was conducted in the atmosphere of friendship and solidarity that characterizes relations between the two countries. [Text] [FL142258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Dec 79 FL]

HARVEST INFORMATION SEMINAR--After 4 days of work sessions, the first seminar on harvest information concluded today. The activity was attended by journalists from the various mass information means covering news dealing with the sector. Comrade Jose Cainas Sierra, chief of the radio, television and documentary films section of the PCC Central Committee revolutionary orientation department, made the closing remarks at the seminar. Sitting at the presidium of the event, which was held at the sugar industry national training center, were Vice Minister of the Sugar Industry Luis de Cardenas; Luis Martell Rosas, secretary general of the Sugar Industry Workers National Trade Union; and Ernesto Vera, secretary general of the Union of Cuban Journalists. [Text] [FL210233 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Dec 79 FL]

MATANZAS SUGARCANE PLANTING--Matanzas Province has fulfilled its technical and economic sugarcane planting plan after completing 825 caballerias on 23 December, which represents 100 percent fulfillment of the plan. The announcement was made tonight at the sugar harvest agro-industrial meeting, chaired by Julian Rizo Alvarez, first party secretary in the province and member of the PCC Central Committee. Rizo Alvarez urged the participants to complete a total of 900 caballerias by year's end. In closing, Rizo stressed the need for fulfilling the irrigation plans and other tasks related to cultivation. He added that the main harvest objectives are the stability of the sugar mills and increasing industrial efficiency and the quality of the raw material with greater yields. [Text] [FL251418 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Dec 79 FL]

ESPIN PRAISES CANECUTTERS--Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], has sent a letter to Tania la Guerrillera Battalion, which is cutting cane in Las Tunas Province's canefields. In her message Vilma points out that the FMC is sure that Brigade No. One, which includes the most experienced canecutters, will once more become a "millionaire" [cutting one million arrobas of cane] unit, serving as an example for Brigade No. Two to imitate. The new members of Brigade No. Two have signed the pledge to cut one million arrobas. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL]

GUANTANAMO WORK FORCE--The work force has increased by more than 5,940 members in Guantanamo Province, Alfonso Hodge, first party secretary in the province and member of the PCC Central Committee, affirmed during a ceremony in Guantanamo marking the 21st anniversary of the revolution's triumph. Referring to the deficiencies and gains of the work force in the province, Alfonso Hodge noted that productivity has only reached the 90 percent level. He stated that there is a need to increase individual productivity of the canecutters in the current sugar harvest, make sure there are no breakdowns at the sugar mills, increase the yields and reduce fuel consumption. Hodge also mentioned the more outstanding successes, among them the coffee harvest which surpassed the one of 1978 by 1.3 million cans of beans. In closing he referred to the poor quality of technical work, disorganization and lack of supervision in cultivation areas which resulted in nonfulfillment in picking 200,000 quintals of tubers. [Text] [FL251432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Dec 79 FL]

SOVIET GOSSNAB DELEGATION--Gossnab Deputy Chairman Nikolay Nikolaychik, who is visiting Cuba heading a Soviet delegation has visited the Isle of Youth accompanied by Irma Sanchez, minister-president of Cuba's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. The tour began at the school for Namibian students where they were given a warm welcome by students and teachers with cultural presentations and exhibits of arts and crafts. The Soviet delegation is also formed by Viktor Tyurikov, chief of the Gossnab International Relations Department. Rodrigo Garcia, Luis Vazquez and Nicasio Rodriguez, vice presidents of the state committee for material and technical supply, also accompanied the Soviet delegation. The Gossnab deputy chairman addressed the young Namibian students, wishing them to grow and form as true internationalists, Nikolaychik conveyed congratulations to the students on behalf of the Soviet pioneers. [Text] [FL261858 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Dec 79 FL]

RIZO CONGRATULATES POULTRY WORKERS--Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Matanzas Province, has congratulated the province's poultry workers for overfulfilling the year's production plans with more than 15,000 metric tons of poultry meat and 227 million eggs. In the message sent to the workers of the three poultry enterprises, it is noted that those gains are the best tribute they can pay to the year of the 20th anniversary [of the revolution]. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SWITZERLAND--The signing of the protocol on the annual extension of the 30 March 1954 trade agreement between Cuba and the Swiss Confederation was made today at the protocol room of the foreign ministry in Havana. Rene Anillo, vice foreign minister ad-interim, signed the document for Cuba, and Swiss ambassador to Cuba Jean-Pierre Ritter signed for Switzerland. Speaking at the signing of the trade protocol, Rene Anillo said the agreement has been in existence 25 years and the protocol extends it for another year. For his part, the Swiss ambassador to Cuba said the agreement symbolizes the permanent nature of relations between the two countries. [Text] [FL272035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1945 GMT 27 Dec 79 FL]

NICKEL PRODUCTION PLANS--Manuel Cespedes, minister of mines and geology, has urged the workers of the MOA and Nicaro nickel plants in Holguin Province to fulfill their 1980 production plans in honor of the Second Party Congress. The minister chaired a monthly checkup meeting of rehabilitation plans of the two mining and metallurgical plants. He also urged them to work with maximum efficiency to reach their productive objectives. [Text] [FL201258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL]

PINAR DEL RIO AGRICULTURE--The need for stepping up the use of technology and high-yield varieties in the country's agriculture was the principal topic discussed by PCC politburo member Arnaldo Milian Castro in his speech at a meeting at Los Palacios' miscellaneous cultivation enterprise in Pinar Del Rio Province. The party leader referred to the importance of creating peasants and workers with a consciousness of producers to make it possible to obtain high quantitative and qualitative results per year. Arnaldo Milian said that greater volumes could be achieved in the delivery of tubers and vegetables to the population in Miswan. [Text] [FL261351 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Dec 79 FL]

AIR LINK WITH LIBYA--Direct communication between Cuba and Libya has been established with the first landing in Tripoli of an IL-62 plane of Cubana de Aviacion. [Text] [FL211838 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Dec 79 FL]

CSO: 3010

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BALAGUER ON REELECTIONS, DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, REPRESSION

Joint Interview With Tolentino

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 3 Dec 79 pp 1, 16

/Article by Jose B. Baez Guerrero: "Balaguer Denies Reelection Hampers Growth of Democratic Institutions"/

/Text/ Former President Joaquin Balaguer said that reelection is not an obstacle to the normal development of democratic institutions while former university rector Hugo Tolentino Dipp said that reelection "falsifies democracy."

On Saturday both politicians expressed their views about the desirability of allowing presidential reelection during separate interviews on the Postdata Program hosted by reporter Antonio Emilio Ornes of Teleantillas.

Tolentino, who was rector of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo several years ago, said that "alternating presidents has proved to be a true democratic gain which institutionalizes democracy."

Balaguer, elected president in 1966 and reelected in 1970 and 1974, said that a distinction must be made between continuity and a perpetuation of power. He said that the abuse of power by a president running for reelection stems from "existing circumstances" and not the system.

Ornes is editor of EL CARIBE and an official of Teleantillas. He said that Balaguer and Tolentino appeared on his program "to discuss how the reelection of a president influences the democratic system" in the country.

The reporter described Balaguer and Tolentino as "two of the principle contenders in this controversy." For over a decade, reelection has been a main topic of Dominican political life. Proof that this topic is still in the forefront of Dominican politics lies in the controversies and discussions that have arisen over a rider to a bill calling on the Chamber of deputies to convene a constituent assembly so that several amendments can be added to the constitution. One of these amendments outlaws the reelection of a president, Ornes said.

In questioning Balaguer, Ornes said that "the main argument" of reelection opponents "is that reelection is a serious obstacle, a significant obstacle to the development of democratic institutions and democracy. What do you think of this argument?"

Balaguer answered by saying that "my feelings are just the opposite. In my mind a distinction must be made between continuity and the perpetuation of power, as I have said in the past."

The statesman said that "perpetuation of power is when a government succeeds itself several times by force, in other words by suppressing public liberties and ignoring the laws which establish free elections."

"However, continuity, on the contrary, is when a government succeeds itself through free elections, respecting the will of the people. It is the will of the people that is expressed in this situation just as it is expressed when someone is elected for the first time to govern the nation," Balaguer said.

The former president said that "it is only natural and it happens in other places" that the person holding office will have an advantage over his opponent in a political contest because he has means at his disposal that his opponent does not.

"This is not the fault of the system, that is the reelection process, but rather of the abuses that certain people close to the president commit," he said.

Balaguer added that "the proof lies in the fact that in countries like the United States, for example, a president can be reelected at least for two consecutive terms. And no one thinks of making allegations that officials have pressured the voters to vote one way or another. There is absolute freedom. The vote is respected as legitimate and the people vote for whomever they want be it the incumbent or his opponent."

"In other words, it depends strictly on the circumstances surrounding the seat of power and which certainly influence the elections. But that influence is relative. When free elections are guaranteed, any citizen, after he goes into the voting booth, can vote for whomever he wants. And he can, if he wishes, deceive the incumbent even if he has promised to vote for him," Balaguer said.

He added that "elections are free and when the citizen enters the voting booth he can cast his vote anyway he wishes. In other words, there is no fraud. It cannot exist in a democratic system which respects free elections."

Then, Ornes said: "It has been said that one of the problems with election is that by allowing a citizen to remain in power for a consecutive

term it gives him an opportunity to lose his sense of perspective. People speak of the dizzying heights of power and that the president can lose touch with those who elected him."

Balaguer said that he does not believe that "this is the case." "Perhaps this might be the case if a very long period of time were involved, but the truth is that allowing an officeholder to continue in power gives him a better understanding, a clearer idea of the needs of his country," he added.

The politician and writer said that "a person who holds the presidency for two consecutive terms has more experience and a better understanding of the problems of the country than someone who is in office for a shorter period of time."

"For example," Balaguer added, "a person who is elected for 4 years truly does not have sufficient time to learn what the country's real problems are. If he does manage to identify them, just as he has done so his term of office expires and he is unable to do anything to help solve them."

Balaguer said that "being able to continue in office helps the incumbent to acquire greater experience thereby enabling him to make a greater contribution to the nation's development."

Ornes then said: "The differences between you and your Vice President Francisco Augusto Lora over the desirability of allowing reelection in 1970 led to a split between the two of you. Do you believe that history is repeating itself? I specifically refer to the differences between Senator Salvador Jorge Blanco and President Antonio Guzman over the desirability of amending the constitution now to outlaw reelection."

Balaguer responded that "the fact that during my administration those differences existed between the vice president and the president is proof that civil liberties can be respected even under a government that has been reelected."

"The same could happen now. President Antonio Guzman may wish to seek reelection even when a member of his party, in this case Jorge Blanco, would like to have the party's nomination. If Antonio Guzman, a presidential hopeful (and this is strictly a hypothetical case), gives Jorge Blanco absolute freedom to run for the same office on an equal footing, I don't believe that there will be any problems. I don't believe that it will pose a threat to the principle of reelection nor endanger the operations of democratic institutions at any given time," Balaguer said.

Ornes next asked Balaguer if he feels that "the problem revolves around how power is exercised within our institutions and it is not an institutional problem. In other words, as long as there is respect for our institutions, reelection does not present an obstacle."

"That is how I feel," Balaguer responded. He added that "I believe that it helps to develop the president's mind, his understanding of the problems he is responsible for, and provides him with a greater understanding about exercising the power of the presidency."

The Postdata Program was divided into two parts. During the first half, Ornes interviewed Tolentino and Balaguer during the second half.

Ornes asked Tolentino why he felt having a person continue in power legally was an obstacle to the better operation of a democratic system.

"I believe that in a country such as ours and even in countries which differ from ours where presidential regimes par excellence exist and power is concentrated in the hands of the chief executive to allow the broad exercise of that power to serve as a tool for the continuation of one person in the office of the president falsifies democracy," Tolentino said.

And he added: "My position is that the history of the Americas and specifically the history of Santo Domingo demonstrates that the ability to alternate presidents is a true democratic gain that institutionalizes democracy and, in addition, it does away with the myth that the president basically is predestined."

Ornes then asked Tolentino if he did not think that the theory or anti-reelection position was not placing too much importance on the office of the president within the system and if the president fulfills his duties in keeping with the law then his power is already sufficiently limited regardless of whether the president had succeeded himself.

Tolentino responded that by asking the question Ornes was thinking in terms "of an absolute democracy." He added: "The history of Santo Domingo, for example, makes it very clear that those governments that have kept in their constitutions, or better yet have imposed the reelection option are governments that have used force. We saw that in 1872 with Buenaventura Baez, in 1859 with Cesareo Guillermo, in 1887 with Ulises Heureaux. Later we saw it again with Ramon Caceres in 1907. In 1908 a formula is sought which does not specify whether reelection is possible but it did leave the door open to reelection."

And then in 1929 Horacio Vasquez' ambitions resulted in a national tragedy. That date was the beginning of a 30 year period in which president's did as they pleased with the constitution and, of course, the reelection of a president was included," Tolentino said.

He added: "Later on, following the 1963 elections, reelection is banned by the Juan Bosch regime. Balaguer, who has an idea of what power is, of what a man ambitious for power is, included or imposed an article on reelection in the 1962 constitution."

"I believe that the time has come in Santo Domingo for us to make the practice of alternating presidents a part of our democratic institutions," Tolentino said. He said "this has been accomplished in many other Latin American countries. Even the United States allows the reelection of a president for only one consecutive term."

"I do not believe," Tolentino said, "for example, that the Chamber of Deputies proposal is acceptable in its entirety. I believe, and I said this publicly in an article carried by EL CARIBE, that the president should take the initiative, so that everyone can see that the president has taken the initiative. It should not be a partial victory for anyone. It should be a victory for Dominican democracy. It should be seen as a truly institutional gesture, one that is forward looking, broad and whose scope is really wide ranging."

Tolentino said "then I criticized efforts to ban reelection altogether." "I do not believe that the president should never be reelected. Alternating presidents, that is the reelection of a president should only be prevented for a consecutive term so that he does not expand his acquired powers. Rather by giving someone else, even someone from his own party, an opportunity to be elected, it will not be the president's personal power which will mark, which will truly influence the political style and direction that are characteristic of a government," Tolentino said.

In his introduction, Ornes said that "Tolentino Dipp is a historian, a writer, a public figure and university rector. He has been one of the principle polemicists in this great national debate over reelection."

"In his newspaper articles," Ornes added, "Tolentino Dipp opposed reelection. He maintained his opposition to reelection in his famous controversy with the late Enrique Apolinar Henriquez."

Ornes said that "Balaguer also played a role, not from academia but from the office of the president."

Address to PR Supporters

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 3 Dec 79 pp 1, 13

[Article by Aridio Vasquez Reyes: "Balaguer Charges Repression Directed at Reformist Party"]

[Text] La Vega--Former President Joaquin Balaguer yesterday charged that many civilian governors from throughout the country are taking political repressive action against well-known mid-level Reformist Party leaders.

Balaguer, speaking here before dozens of supporters, said the civilian governors have the support of the Secretary of the Interior and Police Vicente Sanchez Baret is Secretary of Interior.

Balaguer said that some of the repressive action undertaken by the governors includes orders to disarm Reformist Party leaders who carry weapons with the appropriate permit issued by the Secretariat of Interior and Police.

The former president charged that the governors were using military and police officers to disarm the leaders. With their actions the representatives of the Chief Executive in the provinces are attempting to legalize what is illegal and abusive.

Balaguer also charged that in some towns political repression consists of blackmail and bribery of local union and other officials elected on the Reformist Party ballot. He said that the bribery and blackmail are designed to remove Reformist Party officials from p^uisne judgeships.

The former president of the Dominican Republic and current president of the Reformist Party said that through the actions of some of its members in the interior of the country the Dominican Revolutionary Party is trying to attract supporters from the Reformist Party.

"If we allow ourselves to be intimidated, we are placing the future of democracy in the Dominican Republic in danger," Balaguer said. He also said that "if we do not change we will be put in a straight jacket." The politician said that "Reformist Party members must remain prepared for battle and hold their heads high as a sign that we are still the number one political institution in the Dominican Republic."

Balaguer also charged that the PRD /Dominican Revolutionary Party/ is engaging in subterfuge to deceive the Dominican people. The deception will come through the use of "magical words."

Former President Balaguer spoke yesterday at noon before a crowd of Reformist Party members who completely filled the Vega Real Theater. Balaguer was interrupted several times by sustained applause and standing ovations. The Reformist Party members came from different parts of Cibao.

In closing, Balaguer asked his party members to maintain discipline so that the Reformist Party can continue to be the most disciplined in the Dominican Republic.

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CSO: 3010

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BOGART DENIES BEING PRIMARY PR CONTENDER

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 1 Dec 79 p 11

[Text] Fernando Alvarez Bogaert said yesterday that he does not head any faction within the Reformist Party and that Joaquin Balaguer continues to be the party's top leader. Alvarez Bogaert said that "if anyone has decided to challenge Balaguer's genuine credentials as the Reformist Party's top leader he is going against basic rules of courtesy and respect and they have me to contend with."

The first vice president of the Reformist Party made his views known in a letter he sent to reporter Jose Pimentel Munoz about his article entitled "Six Reformist Party Members Seek Secretary General's Post." In the article which was published on Wednesday Alvarez Bogaert was named as the head of one of the factions which, according to reporter Pimentel Munoz, exist in the PR [Reformist Party]. According to the article, the "Alvarez Bogaert faction" has a candidate for secretary general.

The text of Alvarez Bogaert's letter to the reporter is as follows:

"I cannot deny that I was extremely surprised to read yesterday afternoon an article written by you which appears to be the first in a series on the Reformist Party. I am referring to the article entitled 'Six Reformist Party Members Seek Secretary General's Post.'

"Your discussion of the party, a political group that must live in a showcase, is important because it makes public the fact that we are thriving as a group with natural but healthy tendencies stemming from internal pluralism.

"Now, then, with respect to my activities your article contains a slight error which I attribute to the normal speculation which democratic journalism feels is indispensable to attract readers or to obtain a response from the individuals involved. I fit into the latter category.

"In this respect I will say that I do not head any PR faction that is trying to obtain solutions in 1979 for a topic that does not come up

for discussion until 1982. I am not, much less and for the same reasons, a part of any effort to announce my candidacy for national office in 1982. These are topics which will be as they are now in the hands of the party's decisionmakers among whom the influence and moral and political authority of Joaquin Balaguer are as valid today as they were yesterday and will be tomorrow.

"No one in the PR is in any position to question the position or wishes of its founder and top leader and whoever feels that he can shows a lack of understanding of party activities. If anyone has decided to challenge Balaguer's genuine credentials as the Reformist Party's top leader, he is going against basic rules of courtesy and respect and they will have me to contend with."

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

JIMENEZ RETIRES FROM MILITARY LIFE, IS PRAISED BY GUZMAN

Santiago Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 4 Dec 79 p 11

[Article by Jose B. Baez Guerrero: "Jimenez Decision To Retire From Armed Forces Praised by Guzman"]

[Text] President Antonio Guzman yesterday praised Foreign Minister Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez for "making the honorable decision" to retire from the armed forces because of his length of service. Guzman said that Jimenez' "decision should set an example" for other military officers "who have already fulfilled their obligation to the armed forces."

Jimenez announced yesterday that he had written to Guzman requesting permission to retire after 30 years of uninterrupted service.

The president and foreign minister were interviewed during the closing session of the 13th Conference of Agrarian Reform Executives of Central America and the Dominican Republic which was held at the Hispaniola Hotel.

Jimenez said: "Perhaps I will decide to write my memoirs from the notes I have kept. I have not considered entering politics." "I have not been infected by that virus," Jimenez said in repeating his remark that he does not plan to join politics in the near future.

The foreign minister asked to retire in a letter he sent to the Chief Executive last week. He said his decision was based on the fact that "the way must be open for the young and valuable officers in the armed forces." "I have served 30 years in the armed forces and I have occupied every possible post through the ranks," Jimenez explained.

"I feel very satisfied that I can terminate an attractive military career honorably and I appreciate the treatment always given me by our commander in chief, President Guzman," he said.

Jimenez refused to comment on the role of the armed forces in Dominican society and said that it was not his responsibility to comment on it.

Vice Admiral Jimenez was armed forces secretary from 1971 to 1975 when he resigned. Months later he was appointed foreign minister by then President Joaquin Balaguer. He was confirmed in the post by President Guzman who succeeded Balaguer last year.

Jimenez has taken military courses in Peru and the United States. He has represented the country in international events and he was a candidate for secretary general to the OAS, a post which was won by Alejandro Orfila this year.

He is married to Mary Collie de Jimenez and has seven children: Mary Rosa, Ramon Emilio, Alberto Jose, Rocio del Pilar, Roberto Luis, Desiree Francoise and Jaime Eduardo.

Jimenez, who is 52, said that his family is "very pleased" with his request for retirement which he submitted to President Guzman.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN CALLS DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS VITAL

Santo Domingo EL CARIBE in Spanish 4 Dec 79 pp 1, 12

[Article by Ruddy L. Gonzalez: "Antonio Guzman Believes It Is Imperative to Develop Rural Areas"]

[Excerpts] President Antonio Guzman said yesterday that to attain progress in developing nations it was necessary to make efforts to achieve the integral development of the rural areas.

The president said that he is convinced that "a scientific and just agrarian reform program such as the one we have implemented in the Dominican Republic will insure a better life and a more promising future for our neglected and hard-working men and women of the rural areas."

Guzman yesterday morning addressed the opening of the 13th Conference of Agrarian Reform Executives of Central America and the Dominican Republic which was attended by delegates from throughout the region.

Guzman said: "My government is very satisfied to have such an important conference take place in our country, especially since as a primarily agricultural country we feel that we must do everything possible to develop that important sector of our national life so that we can take maximum advantage of our potential."

He indicated that "I have always maintained and been firmly convinced that to achieve the desired progress in our country, we must make every effort to achieve the integral development of the rural areas."

The president said that "our conviction of this led us to prepare, at the beginning of my administration, a clear definition of the goals and objectives to be attained in the agricultural sector." He added that "within this context of vital importance is agrarian reform whose basic goals are the improvement of the standard of living of the people of the rural areas, increased production and productivity, the creation of jobs and a better redistribution of income."

The president added that these goals were not defined "at random but rather they were the result of a rigorous and carefully planned study of existing conditions in the country's rural areas ranging from the need for a more rational use of the land, human resources and materials to an evaluation of institutional charters and obstacles blocking the harmonious development of that important sector."

President Guzman added that "logically after much reflection and planning we reached the phase of implementing the program by coordinating the efforts of all agricultural agencies as a means of rationalizing the programming, implementation and evaluation of the overall and sectoral policy in this area."

Guzman also said that in addition to these programs "we have also prepared bills calling for the speedy nationalization of large tracts of land that make use of irrigation facilities built by the state. The land will be redistributed."

He said that the results of the government's efforts in the agriculture sector have been affected seriously by hurricane David and tropical storm Fredrick. He added: "Nevertheless, the surprising recovery in this important sector of the economy primarily has been the result of the extra special efforts we made earlier."

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

PENA LEADERSHIP LAUDED--Santiago (By Domingo Saint-Hilaire, Jr.)--The PRD /Dominican Revolutionary Party/ senator from Santiago said yesterday that despite the problems arising from the existence of various political factions within the PRD, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez' leadership "will be strengthened." Rafael Castro said that despite the internal party squabbles, the secretary general maintains his leadership and control and he has never lost control. "I believe," Castro said, "that Pena Gomez continues to hold the top leadership post despite all conjecture." Castro said that the PRD secretary general continues to deserve the respect of the rank and file as well as of the party's top leaders.
/Text/ /Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 3 Dec 79 p 10-A/ 8599

CS0: 3010

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES HAITIAN 'BOAT PEOPLE'

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 Nov 79 p 9

[Article by Gregorio Selser: 'Thousands of 'Boat People' in Danger of Being Returned to the 'Tonton-Macoutes' "]

[Text] Long before stories of the tens of thousands of "boat people" filled the pages of the world's newspapers, and long before the international forums began to consider the great numbers of ethnic Chinese--"the Hoa"--fleeing the Vietnamese regime that was dominating the country in the wake of over 20 years of genocidal war, back in the Americas, a few thousand fewer Haitians were embarking on a similar pilgrimage, seeking a way to escape the hunger, poverty and ignorance of a life without prospects for the future.

There had been no war in Haiti, nor was there an invasion by a foreign power. But the effects on the native population of a government like that of Francois Duvalier, alias "Papa Doc," could be likened to those of the various hurricanes or cyclones that threaten the Caribbean islands from time to time. Perhaps it would be an exaggeration to claim that over 20 percent of Haiti's population--which now exceeds 5 million--is literate. But, to the average Haitian, it is more important to know where one's next meal is coming from than to be able to learn to read and write.

The Era of the "Tonton-Macoutes"

On 10 November some of the wire services reported an unusual occurrence in Port-au-Prince. A meeting convened by Gerard Gourgue, president of Haiti's League of Human Rights--which was attended by diplomatic representatives from the United States, France, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, among others--was violently disrupted by elements of the group pompously known as the "National Security Volunteers," but more commonly known in the vernacular as the "tonton-macoutes," the "bagmen" or "bogeymen," of the black mythology, the men with the sacks who come in the night to steal children who have been bad.

With a homicidal savagery unknown in the country's political practices, shortly after he assumed power in 1957, Duvalier unleashed a campaign of

calculated and methodical violence, carried out by a corps of followers drawn from among that vast group of vagrants that is so abundant in a country which, like Haiti, is among the least developed in the world. It was not necessary for him to pay them regular wages, although he did so in many cases. But he never had enough money to pay that multitude of bullies, spies and assassins estimated at 40,000 to 50,000. And since he had no way to pay them for their services, he authorized them to seek their own wages,



"The Tonton-Macoutes": When in uniform, they don't wear dark glasses"

thus giving them free rein to extort them from their neighbors, be they businessmen, laborers or peasants. Like the Chicago gangsters of the '20's, Duvalier blessed his "protective" agency with "credentials," for before they ever had uniforms, they could be identified by their dark glasses and the bulge at their right hip. Graham Greene depicted them in his novel, "The Comedians."

"The Law of the Jungle"

The "tonton-macoutes" first appeared publicly late in July of 1958, although they had already been operating for months, beating and "bumping off" opponents of the new president. Later, when "Papa Doc" decided to prolong his presidency to 10 years, and subsequently to life, his army of bullies and ruffians, due to their numbers, became more important and powerful than the regular army itself. Thanks to this group, Papa Doc was able not only to remain in power until his death on his sickbed, but to bequeath the presidency to his son, Jean Claude. The latter was also declared president for life, at the age of barely 20, by Papa Doc and his no less cruel widow, Simone Ovide Duvalier.

In the 21 and 24 September editions of the GUARDIAN of London, Greg Chamberlain described the renascent power of the "tonton-macoutes," which had been cautiously withdrawn from view in the cities and from certain positions of power ever since the beginning of the Carter administration. The reason for this policy, which naturally annoyed "Mame" and "Baby" Duvalier, had been Andrew Young. When he resigned after the celebrated "leak" by the Israelis in the United States, the Duvaliers no longer felt harassed, thus the triumphant and obvious public reappearance of the delinquents in dark glasses. Chamberlain indicated that they have returned to their campaigns of terror, the essential characteristics of which are brutal beatings of those suspected of opposition, or the simple "disappearance" of persons disaffected with the regime. In what that journalist calls "the law of the jungle," it is well known that anyone taken to one of the regime's jails never comes out alive. And this means thousands of people, both men and women, of all ages.

Concentration Camps in Miami

The Duvaliers' savage system of repression protects, in particular, the few dozen coffee growers who dominate 60 percent of the country's coffee production. Overpopulation and soil depletion leave thousands of Haitians without hope of employment except to join the already crowded contingents of "tonton-macoutes," who, if they receive no wages, have the right to seek their daily sustenance by demanding it of their neighbors, whom they supposedly protect. It is in actuality a kind of tax that has become institutionalized throughout the country since the late '50's.

So those who are on the verge of starvation have chosen to embark on the Caribbean waters on makeshift rafts and boats in search of friendlier and

more promising nations and shores. But as their numbers grew, they began to be rejected: Guadalupe, Martinique, the Bahamas, Puerto Rico and Jamaica all have expelled these people after their hunger and thirst were assuaged. The "boat people" system--that is, the payment of a fee to boat owners to transport them to promised lands which exist only in their desperate imaginations--was begun by the Haitians long before the "Hoa," and, like them, in not a few cases they have been left to their fate on the high seas or simply thrown to the sharks after their passage was paid.

The case is, however, that most of them have succeeded in landing in Miami, one way or another. Here, because there are no immigration quotas or treaties between Haiti and the United States, they are prohibited from working so that they will not be recognized as "political emigrants." As far as we know of life in Florida's collective confinement camps--a term that is more pleasant than the "concentration camps" which they really are--at least the refugees can eat every day and perhaps they have some hope that the government in Washington will take pity on their situation and grant them resident status.

However, in a federal hearing held late last week to decide on the fate of some 4,000 refugees in the Miami area, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service maintained that they should be returned to Haiti "en masse" because they were "economic refugees seeking employment," and not political exiles.

Race, Color, Language

Attorneys for the refugees, who have the support of the Haitian Commission on Human Rights and of other religious and political institutions in the United States, make no secret of the fact that if the Haitians had claimed political reasons--like the Cubans who began to flee in 1959--perhaps they might have had a greater chance of being admitted. But even this is not too certain, considering the race, color and language of the refugees. The racial problem is less noticeable among the Cubans--white or mulattoes--than among the Haitians, all of whom are black, uneducated peasants or inhabitants of rural areas who were never even given a chance to farm a miserable plot of land. And precisely because of their total ignorance, they did not even have the shrewdness to declare themselves "political refugees."

Now the attorneys have appealed with an argument furnished by former Haitian secret police who sought exile in order to tell what they know from inside Haiti: the "tonton-macoutes" will have no pity on those who return, since this is basically a case of people who fled the "Duvalier paradise." That is, they are nonconformist or maladjusted, useless people who would have to be fed without any benefit whatsoever to the regime.

So they cannot stay here, nor can they return without risking their lives. Besides, there are no Latin American or European nations on the horizon

that will treat them as they did the "Hoa." Even the United States admitted thousands of "Hoa" as "political refugees," knowing full well that they fled for economic reasons, although their social status and even their education was superior to that of the unfortunate Haitian peasants.

Haitian leader Marc Romulus, interviewed in Miami, estimated that 8,000 of his countrymen are concentrated in the Miami area and he said that most of the people who have smuggled Haitians into Miami are captains of "pirate" vessels who have convinced them that they would have better luck in the U.S. than in Venezuela or Colombia, previously the most desired destinations. Haiti's League of Human Rights has just issued an appeal to President Carter to intervene. But as Romulus himself pointed out, as far as he knows, none of the nearly 9,000 Haitians who have arrived in the United States since the migratory wave began in 1972, has obtained permission to live and work in this country.

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MARTINEZ VERDUGO TRACES PCM HISTORY, CRITICAL REACTION

60th PCM Anniversary Meeting

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 26 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] In the presence of several thousand people who filled the National Auditorium to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Mexican Communist Party (PCM), the head of that organization, Arnaldo Martinez Verdugo, made an extensive, self-critical historical survey of the PCM's existence, and of the prospects and the tasks to be performed.

He said: "The party has won an influence among the masses that it has not had at any other time in its history. It has acquired many of the features of a party of masses, but it has not as yet won over to its cause a sizable portion of the working class."

He added: "The fundamental task to be accomplished in the immediate future is precisely that of winning over the working class to the revolutionary party; something which also requires the solution to a series of theoretical problems related to the devising of 'our own path to socialism,' as well as progressing with a policy of alliances which will do away with the sectarian traditions which have not been completely eliminated."

The main ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the Mexican Communist Party was attended by personages and officials chiefly from socialist countries.

Solidarity

In attendance were Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party; the four Puerto Rican nationalists who were recently released after 25 years in North American prisons: Lolita Lebron, Oscar Collazo, Irving Flores and Rafael Cancel Miranda; and the ambassadors from Nicaragua, Vietnam, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. The minister-counselor, Yevgeniy Rubsov, attended, representing the Soviet Union; and the Hungarian charge d'affairs was present, as was the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Marwan Tahbub.

The top-ranking leaders of the Leftist Coalition, Carlos Sanchez Cardenas (MAUS [Socialist Action and Unity Movement]), Manuel Stephens (PPM [Mexican Progressive Party?]) and Roberto Jaramillo (PSR [Socialist Revolutionary Party?]), were present; as was Eduardo Valle, representing the PMT [Mexican Workers Party], and Carlos Olamendi, representing the PST [Workers Socialist Party]; in addition to the president of the Mexican Movement or Peace, Natalio Vazquez Pallares.

All were on the stage, officiating at the ceremony. In the rear, as a background, were the colors of the Mexican flag, half concealed by a huge symbol of communism: the hammer and sickle.

The ceremony began at about 1130 hours, amid the din, commotion and slogans of the party members. Accompanied by piano, a chorus sang the "Internationale." A people's band performed. The commotion continued. Greetings were read to different socialist and communist parties of many nations of the world.

Years of Harassment

The National Auditorium, partially decked with bunting depicting the PCM's struggles, was completely filled by 1200 hours. As early as 1030 hours, members could be seen outside of the building painting bunting, as well as groups of Communists selling books by Marx and Lenin.

Claudio Obregon read a brief historical account of the birth of the PCM, on 24 November 1919, after the Socialist Congress which was held from 25 August to 4 November of the same year, and in which textile workers, miners and peasants participated. The actor stressed that these were years of harassment and persecution.

Oscar Collazos also spoke, on behalf of the Puerto Rican nationalists, describing the battles waged by the people of Puerto Rico against the United States, and imperialism, which is constantly attacking all the nations of the world, particularly the Latin American countries. However, he emphasized, imperialism is in its death throes, without strength; and that is why the Latin American nations should battle as one against the United States. He said that the victories of Vietnam, Cuba and Nicaragua demonstrate the vulnerability of North American power.

Backing for Puerto Rico

In a plenum, the PCM resolved to give all its backing to the people of Puerto Rico, who have battled for 80 years on behalf of liberty, and voiced a forceful condemnation of the imperialists, who do not respect the sovereignty and self-determination of peoples. It also demanded the prompt removal of the military bases from Puerto Rican territory, which are a threat to peace in Latin America and the world.

Accompanied by "vivas" for Nicaragua, Vietnam, Cuba, the USSR and Puerto Rico, and the waving of the hammer and sickle emblem, the head of the PCM, Arnoldo Martínez Verdugo, began his address.

Spokesman of the Working Class

He said that the Communist Party was organized as the spokesman for the aspirations and needs of the working class, which was now a force, occupying a place in national political activity. He mentioned distinguished constituent members, painters, intellectuals and union leaders who had joined during the first years of the party's existence.

He pointed out that the PCM had made mistakes on certain occasions, serious mistakes; remarking: "No party is infallible, nor does it possess the truth." But he said that there was self-criticism and that it had always been maintained, unlike the situation in other organizations; noting that this has enabled the party to renew its concepts and methods on the basis of a scientific socialism the theory of which is not finished and unchangeable, but is progressing as it confronts reality.

He stressed that it suffered the onslaughts of the bourgeoisie and was the chosen target of imperialism, "which have striven to destroy us, and to liquidate us, or at least doom us to political exclusion." But, he claimed: "No repression or intrigue has managed to destroy us yet, and they have not even stopped our activity."

In a stern tone, he remarked that the PCM's history "is complex and agitated; it has not progressed in a straight line, but rather in sharp zig-zags;" but always remaining faithful to the principles and objectives which gave rise to it, in the defense of the interests of the laboring, working and exploited classes, and in the struggle against imperialism.

He went on to say that, in its long career, it encountered two main obstacles: reformism (nationalism), which took on the national tasks as a pretext to divert the proletariat from its struggle against the bourgeoisie and the state. On the other hand, there was the fetishism of the Mexican revolution, which was converted into the leading element of the bourgeois ideology. The PCM was formed in this struggle but, when it weakened its ideological struggle, it succumbed to serious errors, and became isolated from the masses.

He also claimed that, in this crisis, it used arbitrary and despotic leadership methods, and there was intervention by other parties in the PCM's internal affairs, as well as other phenomena related to Stalinist deviation.

He said that it cost the party many internal efforts to extricate itself from this critical situation. This was how it assumed the struggle for democracy, in all its dimensions, as a requisite for the battle on behalf of socialism, and to promote in depth political reform.

Examples of Progress

Progress was made. He noted that one example of it was the legal registration of the PCM and the election campaign, wherein the participation of other organizations which joined the PCM to take part in the Leftist Coalition: PPM, PSR and MAUS, proved to be quite important.

He subsequently commented, verbatim: "It is not yet time to make an assessment of our activity in the Chamber of Deputies; but during the 3 months that have elapsed since the opening of the sessions, the opinion of the Communists and their allies has brought up some of the main issues that will mark the debate on the major national problems. For the present, I cannot fail to mention that our presence in the Chamber has fostered the first victory of the mass movement, when we managed to imprint in Article 3 of the Constitution the labor rights of university workers, whom they wanted to give a statute of exception. This accomplishment laid the groundwork for taking the next step to eliminate the legal obstacles precluding the trade union organization of bank workers." He stressed the point that, "We cannot ignore the fact that this gain was made as a result of the decisive contribution from the deputies of the Labor Congress."

Attack on EL DIA

"An attempt has been made to oppose, from alleged Marxist positions, our basic support for the president's proposal to raise autonomy and liberty for university faculties to constitutional rank. We defend university autonomy and liberty for university faculties because we know that the proletariat and its ideology are the ones who most need the development of democracy and liberty in the areas of social and political life, including education; and because the current Mexican state is using its influence on education to maintain and reproduce the dominant bourgeois ideology.

"The enemies of autonomy and of liberty for university faculties, prominent among whom during the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies were the Popular Socialist Party (PPS) and the newspaper, EL DIA, maintain what Marx termed 'servile faith in the state,' which he claimed had 'nothing in common with socialism.' Replying to those who wanted 'to name the state educator of the people,' Marx stated quite clearly that 'what must be done is to rid the school of any influence on the part of the government and the church' (Marx, 'Marginal Notes on the Program of the German Labor Party'). It is obvious that the enemies of university autonomy want to remove the church from education, and we are in agreement on that point; but we disagree when an attempt is made to turn it over to the government in its entirety."

Columist Raps PCM 'Bovary-ism'

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 27 Nov 79 p 5

[Article by Raul Moreno Wonchee: "The Bovary-ism of the PCM"]

[Text] Jules de Gaultier was the creator of the term "Bovary-ism." With it, he was referring not only to Emma Bovary (whom Ortega y Gasset called the "Quixote in skirts"), Gustave Flaubert's famous character, but also to one of her traits: that of thinking of herself differently from what she really was and, consequently, perceiving reality in a distorted fashion. This has a bearing on the PCM's celebration of its 60th anniversary last Sunday.

On several occasions, I have mentioned the allergy for history which Mexican Communists have shown recently. The evidence of this appears in the realm of the absurd when the very history of the PCM is misrepresented by its present leaders. In fact, 24 November 1919 was not the date when the PCM was founded. On 15 September of that year, the Congress of the Mexican Socialist Party decided to adopt the theses of the Third Internationale, to adhere to the latter and to change its name to the Communist Party of Mexico. It was just a few years ago (because for over 50 years the PCM's anniversary was marked on 15 September), that the date was arbitrarily changed.

The matter might be irrelevant and trivial if it were not part of a series of incidents fostered by its present leadership aimed at distorting the history, for the purpose of promoting a group of international and national ideas which are in no way related to the communist tradition, much less to the development of Marxism.

For example, in the speech at the main ceremony last Sunday, Martínez Verdugo refrained from making any mention of the role played by the October revolution and the Third Internationale in the founding of the PCM, citing them only as the spokesman for the aspirations and needs of the Mexican working class.

It is not my intention on this occasion to discuss the general aspects of Martínez Verdugo's address, which I shall do in a subsequent article. For the time being, I shall only deal with the attack launched by the PCM's secretary general against the PPS and EL DIA, over the debate that is still under way on the constitutionalization of university autonomy and liberty for university faculties. In the first place, it should be explained that Martínez Verdugo acted with a complete lack of accuracy and integrity, ascribing to EL DIA a position that it never upheld. As a matter of fact, there were two columnists in this newspaper, Hector Ramírez Cuellar and I, who expressed opposition to autonomy and liberty for university faculties. EL DIA editorialized on behalf of autonomy in accordance with the spirit and letter of Article 3, against liberty for university faculties and on behalf of the labor rights of university workers. Anyone who paid close attention

to the discussions would have realized the major role played in them by EL DIA, which was decisive in the defense of the principles of Article 3 and of the labor rights of university workers.

But Martinez Verdugo's lack of scruples is not confined to misrepresenting EL DIA's positions. In a display of impertinence, Martinez bases his attack on the PPS and EL DIA on a quotation from Marx, taken from the "Marginal Notes on the Program of the German Labor Party." Is Marxism a guide to action? Is its core the concrete analysis of a concrete situation? The marking of the 60th anniversary of the PCM as a platform for refuting Scholasticism. Marx' concrete analysis for a concrete situation converted, through sleight of hand, into a flaming sword. What has the state to which Marx referred to do with the present Mexican state? But be careful when making a "fetish" of Marx to justify blunders; there is a risk of mistaking proportions. Martinez Verdugo boisterously hurls the accusation: "They maintain what Marx termed 'servile faith in the state.'" No one who has followed the respective debates is unaware that the views expressed by those of us who oppose the constitutionalization of university autonomy and/or liberty for university faculties are contrary to those of the government and the state, and that those who have acted in a servile manner (because there is no political justification nor theoretical explanation) are the very ones who, assuming an allegedly "leftist" stance, are declaring themselves advocates of liberty for university faculties, ignoring or pretending to ignore what that has meant in this country.

But, in addition, there have been statements made in the very ranks of the PCM opposing the attitude of extreme softening of the ideological line shown by the leadership. For example, Martinez Nateras wrote in EXCELSIOR, opposing liberty for university faculties; and the Communists' "aktiv" at the UNAM [National Autonomous University of Mexico] on 9 November expressed the same view. The alternative proposal for the text of the addition to Article 3 published on Tuesday, 13 November, in UNO MAS UNO, and signed by the heads of the parties and groups which comprise the Leftist Coalition, including Martinez Verdugo, called for the exclusion of liberty for university faculties from the text.

Then what is the reason for Martinez Verdugo's rancor? Could it be the fact that EL DIA, rather often and, what is more important, with intellectual integrity, has diagnosed the "Bovary-ism" of the PCM? Does it consider itself so much alone that concepts such as Marxism-Leninism, dictatorship of the proletariat, etc. have disappeared from the PCM's basic documents? And it is not a matter of whether or not it is in agreement with them, but rather of the fact that what in other parties entailed extremely lengthy discussions, sensible books, organizational and ideological crises, etc., has been resolved in the PCM in the most economical and anti-dialectical fashion: by using an eraser. A Communist Party which no longer has any connection with the tradition and science of Marxism, which has become divorced from its nation's history, which has no link with the working class and which has misrepresented its own history. Hence, a Bovary-like party.

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CSO: 3010

PCM'S POLICIES TOWARD UNAM CRITICIZED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 8 Dec 79 Sec A p 4

[Article by Bernardo Ponce: "The UNAM and the Communist Party"]

[Text] The Mexican Communist Party [PCM], currently recognized by the respective laws, has representation in the Chamber of Deputies, and it is there that it can promote new reforms to the existing laws which are unquestionably displeasing to the followers of Arnaldo, the PCM's leader.

The attitude of the Communist deputies has been particularly evident from the appearances of Carlos Diaz Serrano, David Ibarra and the secretary of programing and budget in the so-called Lower Chamber. Their tactics consist of arguing that the government favors the "capitalist bourgeoisie," and that, of course, the system must be replaced by another wherein the means of production and property in general will cease to be in the hands of private individuals. We are well aware of the nature of the totalitarianism advocated by those whose leader in this country is Arnaldo.

Thus, we cannot expect from the PCM deputies anything but a diatribe against the present constitutional regime. Those who may think that the PCM's representatives will take the floor to make a criticism of the government's policy using technical arguments are dreaming.

This tactic of the PCM does not surprise me, because it has its concrete objectives. But, thus far, no one has answered them in the Chamber of Representatives, telling them that they must obtain a larger number of seats, through the free vote of the people, and then promote reforms to the laws that they do not like. That is the democratic way, even though the goal may be the establishment of an undemocratic system.

The attacks on the "bourgeois" regime disclose a setback in the tactics of the Communists in Mexico. If Lenin were alive, he would say that they were "infantile." In Italy, France and Spain, the Communist leaders attempt to win more and more votes in the elections, so as to have greater representation in the Parliaments and to gain power through peaceful, democratic means. But it would appear that, in Mexico, the PCM is still

pursuing the tactic of diatribe and agitation. The members of that party pretend to forget that the law has recognized them, and has granted them complete liberty to participate in elections and to engage in political propaganda, just like the other political parties in Mexico. But not to upset the internal peace of Mexico by breaking laws; and not for abuse and public disturbance.

The UNAM [National Autonomous University of Mexico] and the PCM

At the time, when there were strikes at the National Autonomous University of Mexico and they concluded with settlements between the university authorities and the ostensible leaders of the "strikers," I commented here on Arnoldo's brazenness in issuing statements as a participant in the settlements that were made between the visible leaders of the strikers and the rector's office. Martinez Verdugo, head of the PCM, did not have any qualms about appearing as a participant in the negotiations with the university authorities.

Yesterday, we read in this newspaper an article which began as follows: "The Communist Party's meddling in the UNAM has become intolerable, according to a statement made yesterday by Rector Guillermo Soberon, after he described the position assumed by the members of that political establishment toward President Lopez Portillo's visit to the university on 3 December as disrespectful."

The fact is that, a few minutes after the university instructor and now president of the republic left the premises of the UNAM, a mob consisting of about 2,000 agitators arrived, acting disrespectfully and aggressively.

The aggressiveness of the PCM members will continue to be shown so long as those responsible for seeing to compliance with the laws allow them to do so. Because they are engaged in their typical activity, which is the same at the UNAM as in the Chamber of Deputies, or wherever there is an atmosphere conducive to their negative action.

When the prudent Rector Soberon says that the meddling has now become "intolerable," one has an idea of the lengths to which it has gone.

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JLP: INFLATION MUST BE CONTROLLED

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[Interview with President Jose Lopez Portillo by the Federal Executive Branch press corps, on 3 December 1979, at Los Pinos, reported by Sadot Fabila Alva]

[Text] Yesterday, President Lopez Portillo granted the reporters of the "source" who cover the activities of the Federal Executive Branch a press conference at the Los Pinos residence. A previously prepared questionnaire was submitted for his consideration, so as to make maximum use of the time and, simultaneously, to avoid "fragmentation," to serve the purpose of reporting as coherently as possible.

President Lopez Portillo was also told that, if the questionnaire should be finished, queries other than those contained therein (16 questions) would be made of him, depending on the time available to him.

The president of the republic congratulated the reporters for this decision to arrange a questionnaire and seek efficiency, without individual distinction which, he said "is legitimate."

The president of the republic went on to say: "I think that what we might term an associative consciousness is a very promising step forward in an informational system, a system which is part of another for communication, representing highly favorable prospects."

The time was spent, and the questionnaire could not be finished. It was the chief executive who considered the interview terminated.

"Unfortunately, time has caught up with us," he remarked, offering to continue the interview at a very early date.

We are publishing below the stenographic account of the interview with President Lopez Portillo.

Mr Luis Javier Solana, general coordinator of news media for the Presidency of the Republic: Mr President, with your permission, Mr Carlos Ferreira, from the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, will make a statement of a collective nature in which 90 percent of the colleagues from the "source" participated.

Mr Carlos Ferreira: Mr President, we shall submit for your consideration a questionnaire prepared by those of us reporters who usually cover the "source" of the presidency. We met for about 2 days to complete this questionnaire, which has two purposes: first, to make maximum use of the time that you are kind enough to grant us; and, second, to set forth a coherent view of the 3 years of government, and the future projections for the next 3 years.

The questionnaire consists of 16 questions, which we would like to ask Luis Javier Solana to do us the favor of reading. Obviously, certain comments were omitted from the questionnaire, and we would like to make them to you at the end, if possible, depending on the time that you have available.

Finally, I think that the main purpose of this questionnaire is also one that demonstrates to some extent that the "source" is more concerned about the information than about "fragmentation," and that it is our fundamental intention to report as coherently as possible.

The president of the republic: Splendid.

Mr Luis Javier Solana: As we said a moment ago, this questionnaire (as Mr Carlos Ferreira explained) was prepared by 90 percent of the colleagues from the "source." We urge any reporters who did not participate in this preparation and who wish to ask a question to let us know later.

Continuity of Action

The first question is: The governments of the revolution place emphasis on the continuity of their action; however, experience has shown that each one has a personal quality which at times has interrupted the implementation of the development plans. This situation has prompted the claim that there is no national plan. What are the options that would allow this continuity to exist?

Answer: Before answering this question, I would like to thank you for the companionship that you have given us for 3 years in our tasks and our travels throughout the republic; to thank you for the effort at communication that you have made with the Mexican people; and to congratulate you for this decision to arrange the questions and seek efficiency, without individual distinction (which, moreover, is legitimate).

I think that what we might term an associative consciousness is a very promising step forward in an informational system, a system which is part of

another for communication, representing (in my view) highly favorable prospects. I congratulate you on this.

The revolution has become a Constitution, institutions and a government. This is the great structure of a country that has been eagerly seeking its features since the possibility was afforded it. This occurred (as you all know) during the 19th century, and the model was depicted in the sentiments of the nation of Morelos: a critical consciousness, regulating the time, standards and revolution, of this great Mexican.

The proposal for our national process, before we were a nation (a nation that is in a process and is a mission of the state itself) was, I repeat, made by Morelos. It was the result of a series of imported Western institutions and political experiences which really became vital as a standard for our sociology, and which have since been in a process of becoming assimilated into our social reality.

Standard and sociology do not coincide. The coincidence is a responsibility of the standard and the government. One of the state's tasks is to be supported by its own nationality, constructing it; unlike the situation in Europe, where the state is a result of the sociological facts about nations.

Forgive me for making this digression, but it is meant to afford an understanding of the answer that I shall give you.

This institutional importing of our revolutionary processes during the last century; an independence which proved that, as such, it would not solve the problems; and a secularization of the state which, when it occurred, proved that it would not solve the problems, lasted until the events of 1910, in a revolutionary process wherein Mexico no longer imported, but rather contributed its own solution, which was converted into the Constitution, its institutions and its government.

From Morelos' time until the Constitution of 1917, there was a long process that gave us the means for finding the type of country which history insured and Mexico wanted: a Constitution which starts with its first article (one that almost no one heeds), and which is the very essence of the rest of the process; because it changed the recognition given in the Constitution of 1957 that the government was meant to protect individual rights, determining that the latter are the ones recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution. It is the society which grants rights, and the society is not organized to protect individual rights. And it is on this basis (and I shall not bore you with an analysis of the Constitution) that the standardized structure which Mexico has historically desired to be has been formed. But, of course, as with everything else in this world, the standard transpires with the passage of time. Time is a circumstance, and the circumstance is expressed in personages, each with his own features and capacity for responding to the phenomena of his existence.

If we had to look for the guideline of the nation's revolutionary process, we would of necessity find it in the battle for its liberty and its effort for justice that has occurred in the various processes. And this is what has governed and identified Mexico itself: what it has built, and has allowed to be built for it. But, of course, in this process there have been irrelevancies and concrete circumstances; and each historical response must be given by a responsible idiosyncrasy. This responsible idiosyncrasy is called the government, and the government lies essentially in the Executive Branch, represented by the presidents of the republic, each with his own features, but all with their responsibility. And, naturally, each one of them must make his own decisions when faced with changing circumstances. Many of them have been made as stalls, and many others as rectifications.

If we study the modern history of Mexico as a whole, there is a trend toward ups and downs, and vacillation, but a clearcut tendency that has been updating the standardizing process. And in lesser areas, in lesser aspects, there have indeed been processes of adjustment and rectification, of progress and stoppage and, on occasion, setbacks. This is explained by the history, but, as a rule, the direction of the trend has been demarcated and upheld.

That is what I can tell you regarding this question. There have been times when the projects, rather than the plans, have been rectified. And I say rather than the plans because, strictly speaking, even when we talk about planning, there have been few organized efforts which really deserve to be called such. For example, General Cardenas' 6-year plan was very much affected by external events, essentially because of the extremely important process of expropriation, which necessarily lent it a quality not called for in the plan; because the expropriation had not been expressly calculated in the plan, even though it did guarantee an institutional response to a possible rebellion on the part of the foreign organizations.

So, at times, the projects have been forgotten and delayed; but the line is a continuous one, and I think that the plans have been upheld, if they were well organized. What are well organized plans? Those which by their very nature require continuity. For example, those of the Federal Electricity Commission, and those of Mexican Petroleum, wherein the projects take a long time to come to fruition and the progress of one system is necessarily the basis for the next one, and which almost always put into operation works that were begun 10 years ago, insofar as design is concerned. And we are engaged in that process.

In short, generally speaking, I can tell you that the continuity is guaranteed by the constitutional standards. There is a general line marking the trend, and upholding the type of country that has been proposed since Morelos, which has undergone historical undulations.

Evolution of Mexico

Mr Luis Javier Solana: Second question: The evolution of Mexico in all areas is obvious. Certain criteria which were valid 10 years ago or more are obsolete. Do the conditions which gave rise to the non-reelection ruling still exist?

Answer: Definitely; I have confirmed this increasingly. The countries which have reelection processes are countries faced with political problems that minimize the action of the governments. I see this in the treatment which we have had from the United States Government: a 4-year term and a possibility of reelection. In the United States, for 2 out of the 4 years, in other words, for half of the term, the head of the Executive Branch is thinking about reelection, and gearing much of his executive action to that process; whereas the Mexican president (we have said this on other occasions; it is not a remark, but a sensation that I have experienced) is faced for half of his term with nothing but history.

One of the serious problems confronting the world is this connection, in the case of the United States, between reelection processes and the very serious responsibilities of the Executive Branch. I think that the evils which history has attested to (in the case of Mexico, that is what I mean) have been created not only by the continuity of one personage who is re-elected and who eliminates the hope of a generational change, but also by the office itself. It is not only the result of an historical experience, but also of success in the manner of governing.

By establishing the possibility of the continuity of a personage, reelection influences many of his attitudes. Non-reelection insures the possibility of a single decision-making level and, consequently, a very different attitude toward the problems of government.

Hence, for historical reasons and as a matter of institutional feasibility, non-reelection seems to me to be one of the great successes stemming from the political wisdom of the Mexican people. It should be maintained and confirmed over and over again; and, in my opinion, it should even be applied to other parts of the world.

Article 82

Mr Luis Javier Solana: Third question: Mr President, in the same connection, are the conditions which gave grounds for Article 82 still present?

Answer: Definitely. A country with a history such as ours, which has to protect itself from the problems of the neighboring area, requires a guarantee of solidarity, insofar as the institution can afford it.

From a philosophical standpoint, what is Article 82? In nature, a social group, in order to be such, demands objective indexes of solidarity. What

are the ones which can be established so as to exceed the standards? Solidarity, something as basic as birth. How can we guarantee that anyone will have solidarity with the group to which he belongs? On the basis of his origin. It is the natural method and, being natural, it has the same roots: it comes from being born.

So, if a group is to be able to guarantee that someone will lead it, it must require solidarity of the latter, and respond to what nature allows us to assume about solidarity: birth with one blood, birth in one land, based on the natural tendency of human beings to have solidarity with their blood and their land; and all this in conformance with their desires. Blood, land and desire are the objective indexes of solidarity.

This has been converted into a standard and, in a country with the features of ours, that standard should give us the maximum guarantees of solidarity. The obstacle, under the circumstances in which we are living, is that it can be interpreted in an incidental manner, and even become personalized. And this statement of mine is not at all personal in nature; it is merely an assertion of a political philosophy.

As I see it, Mexico is not yet sufficiently organized to diminish the indexes of solidarity which would guarantee a better government insofar as possible.

From a philosophical standpoint, I consider Article 82 well founded, and it will have to be maintained in this way for a long time. And, in the event that it were changed, when this was regarded as fitting, it would have to be done as it was in the United States, a nation of immigrants. In the United States, which originally had the requirement of the two double indexes of birth: a child of parents and born in the country, a change was made by means of temporary provision which established the possibility of the change's taking place 3 elections later, precisely so that there would not be any bequeathing.

To summarize, I uphold the philosophical grounds for Article 82. I do not recommend its amendment; and, when this occurs, whenever it may be, a sufficiently long period of time should be given so that the generation which is promoting it will not be included in the system that is established.

Plans

Mr Luis Javier Solana: Fourth question: Why, after 3 years of government, are plans still being announced. Will they have any future after 1982?

Answer: Plans are still being announced because planning is a constant process and, even though it involves governing the reality, the reality is so changeable that a plan must be subject to modification. Up until the last day that a plan is in effect, it must have a capacity for adaptation.

Strictly speaking (and my personal experience attests to this), the campaign period affords one information and enables him to devise tentative plans. But only the government, and in the government, can plans be made; because that is where the complete information is, that is where the resources of all kinds for doing so are. Only there, and there in particular, lies the responsibility for determining decisions.

We shall give an example that I have used on other occasions: During my campaign, realizing the enormous importance of energy sources (and therefore giving them priority), we obtained sufficient information to make an energy plan, based on an industrial development plan which was founded upon certain assumptions: the available information regarding our hydrocarbon reserves which enabled us to presume that we had them to the point of self-sufficiency, and even with the potential for some exports. But, in view of the priority that we attached to them, and the efforts that were made, the existence of reserves was ascertained so strikingly and quickly that the assumptions in the plan had to be changed drastically.

The possibility of Mexico's being one of the leading producers as a result of its oil reserves completely changed the assumptions in all of the campaign planning: One was the supposition of a Mexico with moderate oil reserves; and another quite different one, on the national and international levels, of a Mexico with remarkable oil reserves. Everything changed: the investments in the industrial sector, and the possibility of expecting a major industrial development geared toward exports. In the campaign, we had resolved to make a vertical reduction in the industrial process for the production of basic goods. But the discovery of oil indicated to us the possibility of organizing ourselves on a mass scale for industrial exporting; and this, owing to the necessary association, prompted us to organize our export industry on the coasts; and this prompted us to change the policy on human settlements; and this, for example, prompted us to systematize the educational plans; and so on.

This means that when a fundamental factor in a planning process changes, the entire process changes; and there are two ways of arriving at the overall concept: either starting with the overall concept occurring a priori, in other words, before an experience, descending, by deduction, to the sectorial planning processes; or, on the contrary, proceeding through induction from the particular to the general, from particular plans to the overall one. And, based on my personal experience, the latter is the best way of doing this: starting with the sectorial plans, and then reconciling, harmonizing and making them compatible with the overall plan.

Am I where we were led? The campaign plan, which was carefully devised in Coyoacan, was immediately outdated by reality; and, faced with a hypothesis that was a substantial change, we had to change all the other variants. And we are still engaged in that process, a process wherein planning is something imperative that we must leave behind as an experience which can be used, as part of this historical tendency that I cited in answering the first question, the question about the next government.

Many of the decisions will have their own structure, as is normally the case with hydraulic plans, energy plans and the plans which require projects that come to fruition slowly and, because they are slow, last a long time and pass from one regime to another, and are already determining factors. I received determining factors, and the next government will receive proposals such as the ones that I am citing, as determining factors.

Hence, plans must be flexible and adaptable; and lumping them together, in a process of compatibility, but not necessarily a priori, could be a consequence and not an assumption.

For this reason, we are preparing plans which are efforts based on consciousness and foresight; and, as the circumstances change, we shall pursue them based on the very essence of the planning, adapting and devising insofar as it is necessary. Otherwise, the responses given through improvisation would be administrative irresponsibility.

Futurism and Cannibalism

Mr Luis Javier Solana: Fifth question: Mr President, to what extent have political futurism and cannibalism affected presidential activity? Have they influenced the making of decisions?

Answer: There are, indeed, some very circumstantial, very current situations. A president of the republic is such, and makes his decisions on the basis of an informational system that feeds them. And, as for futurist positions, they must be recognized and carefully considered, and must be determining factors in the decisions of a president of the republic. And I think that this also holds true for what they call "cannibalism."

So, obviously, if the president has sensitivity, they will have to affect his decisions. Which ones? If that were the question, the answer would have to be very circumstantial. But they do indeed have an effect.

Regarding the Ex-Shah

Mr Luis Javier Solana: Sixth question: Mr President, since Mexico has closed its doors to the ex-Shah of Iran, should we assume that the United States Government will attempt to exert more pressure upon Mexico? How would our country cope with this and other types of pressure revealed even by your own party?

Answer: In the case of the ex-Shah, we have not received any pressure from the United States. To admit the Shah was an absolutely free decision, and not to renew his visa was the result of a personal view of the president of the republic to the effect that we had no reason to jeopardize the slightest Mexican interest in a conflict that is not ours, from which we are dissociated because of its origins and from which we wanted to remain dissociated owing to its results.

I could not give a response to the people of Mexico if anything were to happen to a Mexican anywhere in the world because of the possible entry of the ex-Shah into Mexico. I could by no means allow a hair of a Mexican to be touched in order to afford protection in a situation to which Mexico has no commitment. It would be irresponsible on my part to risk national interests in an alien process.

For this reason, in the press communique authorized for the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, we condemned the occupation of the United States' diplomatic headquarters as an act in violation of international law; because that right had not even been violated during wartime. But, at the same time, we maintained that the national interests would be better protected if the ex-Shah's visa were not renewed.

We have not received pressure from the United States in this regard. I have stated it categorically. Both decisions, to admit him as a tourist and not to renew his visa, were exclusively free decisions based on our sovereignty.

The International Realm

Mr Luis Javier Solana: Seventh question: For various reasons of an economic, ideological and geographical nature, the world is undergoing a period of changes. Mr President, how do you view the prospects in the international and the national realm?

Answer: If there was ever proof of the force of change, which is a universal truth, it is present now.

The advent of a government (and this is the most recent event) which reminds us of the most remote depths of the Middle Ages, when religious and political authority was vested in a single decision-making center, has brought about situations for which modern governments are not prepared.

The active mixture of a profound religious faith with the capacity for political decisions embodies a system for which there are no responses in contemporary organization. The religious phenomenon, the rebirth of religious faith throughout the world (and it appears to be a phenomenon of the end of the century), the rebirth of that religious faith has established conditions which have caught the political centers by surprise; and the responses to that surprise have been stammering, because they are associated with the factor of factors of the end of the century: that of energy sources, essentially oil.

This association: religious faith-politics-oil, has posed unprecedented risks at the present time. What had been a possibility, namely, war, now appears to be an imminent threat, limited to some extent by the rigors of the current winter. As I see it, any conflict in the Middle East would

leave Europe without an oil supply; and that is a risk that the Western governments cannot take.

As we remarked at the UN, oil is one of the major factors appearing at the end of this century, as a solution or as an immediate or imminent threat. This extremely dangerous mixture that I mentioned: politics, religion and oil, entails a serious threat to mankind; because we would know how the conflict began, but never how it ended.

There is evidence of the lack of ability to respond on the part of the international agencies created to resolve controversies peacefully, a principle to which Mexico subscribes. There may or may not be an appeal to the UN, which was the entity responsible for resolving such problems; and the possibility of appealing to the court as we are observing, is neither compulsory nor inevitable. And this inadequacy of the international agency to afford an opportunity for peacefully resolving the dispute should be considered alarming.

The danger is dreadful, and the responses have been confused. Even the aggressive response given by the United States to freeze Iranian funds in the United States is, in my opinion, a hasty decision which could seriously undermine the international monetary system; because the oil-producing countries will think twice before they convert a real resource which is under ground into foreign exchange which is devaluating (and the devaluation could be adjusted by means of prices and their movement), but which is also being frozen. This refutes the logic of exchanging oil for an asset which might at any time become unavailable. Why should we extract oil from the earth and convert it into a monetary symbol as unstable as the dollar is proving to be?

The disorder produced by a system of decision-making with far-removed roots has resulted in a highly dangerous overall disorder which I would hope may help us to establish, as Mexico has requested for many years, a more coherent, more rational monetary system that is not linked with one type of foreign exchange, but rather with an international symbol that would guarantee the countries affiliated with the system a real supply of funds, and not the risks that we are observing, reflected in changing circumstances and confused decisions.

Oil, war and money, with all that this implies, are the most serious dangers that I discern at present. Damage to the peaceful decision-making system, damage to the monetary system and damage to the oil supply system are the features of the times in which we are living.

Fortunately, winter is in sight; a winter which we know will be harsh. This will enable the international system to gain time and (I earnestly hope) find some reasonable solution to this conflict, with the features of a strange ancient newness, if the paradoxical expression fits, that the world is posing.

Generally speaking, this is my view of the dangerous times in which we are living, and which are in store for us, internally, owing to our presence in the world of oil. And despite the fact that we would make an effort (and are doing so) to remain aloof, if the conflict should become worse, it would obviously involve us.

Very generally speaking, and if I could add some details at the proper time if need be, this is my view of these times of dangerous change in which we are living.

GATT

Mr Luis Javier Solana: Eighth question: Your opinion represents the ultimate level regarding entry into the GATT. Different views have been expressed by your own task force on this matter, opposing entry into the GATT. What are the options? Is the government aware of what the people think about the GATT? Which factors will you consider in making a decision?

Answer: My responsibility, rather than opinion, is involved in the decision.

What are the options? Mexico is a member of an international community with which it exchanges goods and services based on an ideological and even institutional relationship. We have stated that, if Mexico wants to solve its problems stemming from economic limitations, it must necessarily exchange goods and services, fully engaging in international trade, and increasing its exports. Otherwise, neither the funds nor the jobs that the country needs will be forthcoming (and this must be understood, it is as simple as that).

With the mere development of the domestic market, Mexico, converted into an island, cannot solve its problems; because if the impossibility of being self-sufficient were ever a fact, it is axiomatic at present. No one can be self-sufficient; we need trade. And Mexico needs foreign exchanges to solve its problems involving production, employment and the generation of wealth. It can do so in an organized manner, multilaterally; it can do so bilaterally; it can do so regionally. There is a system, namely, GATT, which is multilateral; but there are possibilities of bilateral negotiations. The latter are constant and variable, but they are possible.

The decision that I make, heeding, of course, the views that are being expressed in all areas and all centers of interest, and also heeding my collaborators (and not all my collaborators are advocates of joining the GATT), will resolve this issue: How is Mexico going to trade abroad, by joining a general system or by insisting on bilateral relations?

What we cannot fail to do is increase our foreign trade, because development would be limited. With what system? This is what we shall decide on in the coming months.

To answer the specific question, the options are: Either we do so in a general system, such as the GATT, or we continue to do so using systems of bilateral relations. There are advantages and disadvantages involved in both. Risks are present in either instance. If we do not join the GATT, we would have to cope with the general decisions, limiting foreign trade, which could hamper the bilateral decisions. In the event that we were to join the GATT, we would have a system which entailed the risks that are known to everyone.

This is what I am considering and assessing; and, at the proper time, I shall decide on the possibility of entering the GATT, based on the negotiated protocols; or not entering it, without precluding the possibility of reopening the negotiations in the future.

I am told that the danger is that the advantages accrued in this protocol may possibly not be available again. In any event, we have the advantage of being a country with oil; and this affords us more extensive leeway for action in either of the two contingencies. I have not yet resolved my opinion nor made my decision in the case of the GATT (and I state this honestly and overtly). Fortunately, I have time to become informed, to think and to make a responsible decision, seeking the good of the country.

There is no pressure on us to join the GATT. Nothing that is not reasonably pertinent to the situation would prompt us to make one decision or the other. The analysis is based on the reality.

This is all that I can tell you about the GATT.

Poor and Rich

Question: Mr President, oil has fostered the handling of sums in the millions which the people cannot comprehend. In this connection, it has been claimed that an elite group of workers, officials and business owners is being created, to the detriment of the lower classes. What mechanism is being used to prevent the gap, as you call it, between the few who have a great deal and the many who have nothing from widening?

Answer: The expectations from oil are actually in the millions, but they are still expectations. At the present time, there is a fuzzy area of confusion between what Mexico might have when the income from the oil surpluses arrives and what Mexico still is at present.

You must remember that we said that the oil surpluses would reach us after 1980, and that they would begin to affect our regime in the final years. But the expectations regarding the handling of sums had an impact, and brought about what is called a "millionaire psychology." And there are in this regard stages to be reached, which must be explained:

Mexico has not yet received the benefits from the oil surpluses. At the present time, the investment processes are consuming a large portion of

the oil sales abroad, and the investment process has not leveled off. Hence, we are in what I have termed "year zero," wherein, in order to have anything, it has been necessary to invest. And much of this inflationary impact has occurred during this muddled phase between what we intend to do and what we are, what the present time requires and what the future will allow. Therefore, there is a phase that has not yet arrived, and another one that has not been completed. So, this is something which should always be explained.

Now it is obvious that oil will mean funds for the country. What can be done to prevent the minorities from cornering that wealth, if we want to maintain our system of liberties? And it is on this point that we must meditate: Will a country with the historical features of ours maintain its liberties to solve the problems of justice and the problems of distribution, or not?

If we are going to maintain the system of liberty and not embark upon dictatorial processes, the only methods for redistributing income are those which I have mentioned so often. In a country with a mixed economy, wherein all the systems of ownership are present, progress can be made in the redistribution of income, first, through the creation of jobs: the right to work; then, through the right to work, represented by the wage and its benefits, which are means of distributing wealth (this is what we have called "distributive justice," relating to everyone with a capacity to work); a relationship between prices and profits, and the wage system: wages, prices and profits (all of these, some distributing income and others redistributing it); a tax system which does, indeed, redistribute income; and, in the case of Mexico, also an efficient functioning of the nationalized economy of the parastate system, which redistributes income and, in itself, makes a distribution among its workers.

In the combination and potential of these factors, ranging from the right to work to efficiency in the parastate system, and including wages, prices, profits and taxes, lies the possibility (under a system of liberties) of solving the redistribution problem. This is a process subject to change and adjustment; and it is tied in with circumstances, and tied in with policy, interpreted as discipline concerning what is possible as opposed to what is desirable: What can be done? A policy which, as we have often said, is not always an easy choice between what is good and what is bad, because, unfortunately, life is not such a simple event as that; but rather, necessitates choosing the lesser of two evils. This is the answer that I can give to you.

If we maintain our system of liberties, the only way of making progress in the distribution and redistribution of income is on the basis of the factors that I have mentioned, which afford the democratic opportunity for the courses of action that the system of majorities which governs our institutions wants to establish. We can go as far as this democratic system allows, and as far as we want, because the Constitution permits it and

fosters it; on the condition that what is established has a general validity which will maintain the system of liberty and require all Mexicans to abide by it. That is what I can give as a reply to this question.

Tax reform has been started as a constant process; the action of the battle for wages and their benefits has been started; there is an opportunity for action regarding prices in our complex process; there is a reasonable opportunity concerning policies on profits; and the efficiency of the para-state entities has been undertaken (with a need to make progress therein).

The Rural Sector

Question: In view of the failure of the agricultural-livestock programs and the need to import food, Mexico is beginning to repeat the Venezuelan process. Will not the conversion into an oil economy convert the rural sector into a sector more dependent on governmental paternalism when these funds reach the countryside?

Answer: I refuse to admit that we are in what you call "the Venezuelan process" (and I say this with all due respect for Venezuela). The agrarian plans have not failed; we have made substantial progress in them. There is a fixation which, in my opinion, has been caused by a stereotyped reiteration concerning the failure of the agricultural plans. Substantial progress has been made in them. Recently, we have had a combination that has not occurred in the last few years, namely, that of drought and frost. There had been droughts and frosts, but a combination of the two had not occurred for the past 60 years. This is a calamity, a risk in our agricultural cycle.

But we know that the agricultural plans have not failed because of the fact that the calamity occurred in a cultivated Mexico. This makes the effects of the calamity more grievous, but it proves that the agricultural plans had not failed. In accordance with the agricultural plans, the drought and frost took place on cultivated and planted land. If the calamity had not occurred, our self-sufficiency, which was in progress, would have taken place this year and the coming year.

But do not forget, gentlemen, that Mexico lies exactly in the latitude of the Sahara Desert; we are located in the desert zone of the world. Unfortunately, our rainfall regimen is basically determined by cyclones and hurricanes; and when they deviate from the national territory, it does not rain in the heart of our Mexico. The fact that there was a calamity does not mean a failure of the plan; it merely means that a calamity has happened, as in other parts of the world. For example, in Russia the weather situation often causes a loss of crops, and it has to resort to purchasing what failed to be produced on account of the calamity. This, I repeat, does not mean that the plans have failed; but rather that nature was not propitious.

There are some who claim (taking advantage of the circumstances to attack this sector more harshly) that the droughts and frosts could be avoided, and I have read this, seriously. What is important? That a country have the capacity for response, so that, in a calamity such as this, it will not fail to supply food to its people. And, fortunately, Mexico can do so; and it can do so when one considers the macroeconomy, with the resources of its own, afforded by exchange within the agricultural sector itself. Unless we keep separate accounts and apply them to a simple balance, we do not need to sacrifice oil for food (using this very dull, elementary, infantile example). No, gentlemen, the agricultural sector itself produces enough so that, when there are calamities such as this, the funds which agriculture produces and what it exports, allow us to import grain. So, there is no such failure in the agricultural plans; there has been an unprecedented calamity in our national history.

There are serious problems in the rural areas; they have been brought up, and they can and should be solved. Fortunately, we have a country whose economy as a whole can preclude shortages of basic foods.

How are the concrete problems in the areas which suffered from the calamity being solved? Not with paternalistic measures. We are not giving out food in the stricken areas, but we are (and I emphasize this) providing jobs to benefit the agricultural sector itself, at times paying with food, to prevent increased prices for the products resulting from speculation. If we merely gave them wages and no food, the traffickers in hunger could make the status of our farmers in those areas more difficult. So, we are giving them both food and wages; but not so that they will or will not have something to eat, but rather so that, through their work, applied to useful projects that we have planned, they may have both wages and food. Because useful work is being carried out: the drilling of wells, cleaning of canals, clearing of woods, construction of dams, construction of roads, construction of collection centers, etc. Therefore, in solving this critical problem there is none of what is called "paternalism," which in this instance would be justified, but which cannot be established as a permanent arrangement.

There is a responsible action on the part of the state to provide useful employment to the sector itself, in order to solve the immediate problem caused by this calamity. That is what I can tell you about this situation.

Social Responsibility of the Business Owner

Question: In both the social and the public sector, it has been constantly pointed out that the private sector is not responding; yet it is still being backed by subsidies, tax policies and credit, and a labor policy is being maintained with the unrecognized wage ceilings. How can business owners be forced to assume their social responsibility?

Answer: In this respect (and I have given it every consideration) there has been another distortion in the account of what has happened. Mention is made of support to the business-owning sector and, to the detriment of my image as a convinced Mexican revolutionary, I have been accused of protecting the business-owning sector and therefore, of moving toward the right. It is a risk that I have assumed in making serious decisions; but I sincerely declare that I do not deserve that accusation.

I took over the country in a crisis that was threatening to destroy the productive system, which is what has afforded the establishment of the vehicles of stability and social justice that are present, through the action of the state, in its area of social services and social institutions, such as social security, the ISSSTE [Institute of Social Security and Services for Government Workers], the INFONAVIT [Institute of the National Fund for Workers Housing], etc.

Hence, there is a system of labor relations associated with a production system, reflected in the progress which we have made in the realm of social justice.

Gentlemen, what was my obligation in 1976? To preserve the nation's productive capacity, which is linked with the entire institutional system in which we are living. To me, the first obligation was to preserve the production system. If the production system had been destroyed, the effects on our society would have been incalculable; and the foreseeable result would have been a repressive system and a dictatorial regime of an undetermined type. That was the extremely serious danger.

I could not allow the production system to continue to decline, insofar as I was able to prevent it. I had the responsibility of leading the country with a recession and with inflation. If the recession had continued without any prospects for improvement, the collapse of the productive system would have brought about very serious social conflicts. My first obligation was to preserve the productive system.

Therefore, I proposed the alliance for production, an alliance for production that was meant to benefit everyone, not only the business owners, because they are the owners of the firms; but there are also the workers, and there are our laws, which provide a system to protect the workers, which guarantee them certain types of security attained by our revolutionary regime; and, if they should disappear, they would also disappear to provide others. But, where would the rights of the retired people be? Where would the rights of those covered by insurance be? Where would the expectations be for a population which works on the assumption that its work will be accounted for with the passage of time, and will offer it security for old age, sickness, etc.? What would have happened? That was a challenge to me. Hence, the first thing that I did was to request an alliance for production, to prevent the lack of production from eliminating the possibility to produce; and, for this purpose, I necessarily had

to settle the conflicts of interest. And, contrary to what has been said about using "ceilings," which is a pejorative term and, in my opinion, one used maliciously, we have not imposed ceilings, because our legal system does not allow them.

Because of the conviction and solidarity of the organized workers in the country, they voluntarily reduced their demands. Why? Because they realized, in a responsible way, that if they did not do so, economic chaos would occur, the sources of employment would be destroyed, or run the risk of being destroyed, and we would all suffer.

It was not a concession to the business-owning class; it was not privileges for the business-owning class; it was a responsible act for [words missing from text]. Therefore, gentlemen, what is termed a "wage ceiling" [words missing from text] the alliance for production.

What did the solidarity of the working class prove? That the country's political stability was the only thing that we had left in 1976. In order to understand what happened, one must go back in time, not starting at the present time; because now it is very easy to pose problems, and to make serious criticism and denunciations. No, gentlemen, let us return to 1976. What had happened in 1976? Because of a worldwide inflation caused by putting the world economy on the dollar standard, and because of the fact that the United States supplied many dollars to the economy (which on a certain occasion were not converted into gold at the demand of De Gaulle, for example), inflation occurred. What did inflation cause? It caused price stability in Mexico and the world to be lost.

First, what I have called, as you know, the theory of the tripod of Mexican stability, namely, prices-wages, currency-monetary stability and political stability; that tripod which had lent us strength, lost the support of prices. We had monetary stability and political stability left but, like everything that is supported at two points, there is balance when it is moving, but it collapses if its stops.

So, the economy remained in that condition, and the monetary stability was maintained artificially. This was the tragedy that former President Echeverria had to experience. He had to maintain that monetary stability artificially. At a certain time, owing to many circumstances, such stability becomes lost, and the country has only one kind of stability left: political stability at just one point. And when the balance lies at just one point, and there is no movement ahead, gentlemen, it is far more precarious and risky. And it was my lot to take over the country when the only stable thing was the political area itself. And, to return to the subject: what did the workers' solidarity prove? That the political system was working, that there was a system which created solidarity and responsibility among the workers, with a political regime that could carry the country forward. And, essentially, more than anything else, what did

the workers' solidarity mean? The restoration of confidence. We realized that, although we were staggering with the only point of support that there was in Mexico, namely, the state, because the others had been lost, the country had outlets.

Why has there been confidence? Because Lopez Portillo is charismatic, or because he is very likeable (which I am not)? No, gentlemen. The confidence returned because the workers' solidarity backed the system; and this made possible what has been called "the rebirth of confidence." And when there is confidence in a country, there are solutions.

Consequently, gentlemen, what has now been pejoratively termed "wage ceiling," and what has been called "backing for the business-owning sector," are merely the restoration of confidence based on the workers' responsibility which, when they supported the regime politically, enabled the country to start moving again.

We have inflation now, but we have growth, a growth which we had not experienced in recent years, and hence the decline in employment.

A country which is not growing economically cannot offer jobs. And, in our case, the supply of jobs was less than the increase in population.

During the final years prior to 1976, the lack of growth meant that the number of jobs available was less than the increase in population. So, what did I consider important? To rebuild (but this is not easy, nor can it be done overnight) the economic system, so that the growth would be restored and, with it, the supply of jobs.

Now, we have it calculated in a period of time. You are all aware that I claimed that we would reestablish the economic production system in 2 years. And we did reestablish it, but it was all of us, not just I. There is economic growth. For the first time in the last 10 years, the number of jobs generated is again exceeding the population growth.

It cannot be expected that the employment problem be solved in an interval such as this; but it has already been proven that it is possible for growth to provide jobs and generate wealth that will enable the national system to support itself.

Hence, when the country's productive capacity was restored, the groundwork began to be laid for accelerated growth which has not yet occurred and which, if we survive the next dangerous months, will occur in 1981 and 1982, as a prospect leading to the next 6 years. It will enable us to solve the rest of the problems.

Gentlemen, there is no inclination toward protection; and it would be horrible and dreadfully offensive and painful to me if it were claimed that the alliance for production is a system for protecting the business-owning sector.

The alliance for production was the result of the pooled efforts to preserve the country's productive capacity, and to reestablish the economy, with all the implications thereof.

You should not consider only what has happened, which is satisfactory. You should consider what would have happened if all of us Mexicans had not succeeded in reestablishing the economic system. Where would we be? Would you be seated at a table with the president of the republic, freely asking him to tell you whatever you wish, because each one of you will talk about whatever you want? Would you be in such a position? Go and find out where the country would be if we had not achieved this? In what kind of repressive and dictatorial system would we be involved? In what kind of violent struggle would the country be embroiled? In what kind of desperation would it be steeped?

Of course now, fortunately, it is easy to make a critical analysis, because there is a great deal of material available; but we were faced with the extremely serious danger of not having anything to look forward to except snatching the crumbs of a destroyed economy.

The system was preserved, as were its possibilities of maintaining the values of our coexistence; the possibility. And that is a great deal. I ask you, gentlemen, I repeat and insist, that you not consider the alliance for production a system supporting a sector (because it would be an injustice to the system, which would sadden me, as it does sadden me), but rather an effort to preserve the country's economic apparatus, something that we have achieved; and that, in this analysis of the balance, wherein it is now very easy to make an accounting of the "debts" and the "credits," you not consider the "debts and credits" of 1979 and early 1980, but rather what was lacking and what we were exposed to in 1976. What would have become of us if we had not preserved this?

Now, we can attack ourselves and tell ourselves that if there were tax reform, if there were the IVA [Value Added Tax], if there were GATT: whatever you wish; but the possibility has now been restored.

There is inflation. It is the necessary result of the effort to recover the economy from the expense that occurred in all sectors, and a reflection of inflation abroad. This is obvious, gentlemen; but there is growth and there are possibilities. And if we are careful about the system, and if we are careful during the next few months, the prospects for the country are bright; they are bright in every respect. Mexico is a country whose long-term future has been guaranteed. I do not have the slightest doubt of that. When does that term occur? If we succeed in surviving the next few months and if we curb or control inflation, the effects of the measures that have been adopted will occur. Otherwise, it will be impossible.

Unfortunately, time has caught up with us. I offer to continue this at a very early date, to finish your questions; because I have rambled on for too long. It is my fault; I admit it. I propose that we make amends and arrange for an occasion on which you may complete these interesting questions.

I request that Luis Javier arrange for this with Dr Casillas, so that we may continue our discussion, as we held it today.

2909

CSO: 3010

OLLOQUI MADE AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 4 Dec 79 Sec A p 5

[Text] Yesterday, the Secretariat of Foreign Relations announced the appointment of Jose Juan de Olloqui as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Mexico to Great Britain, replacing Manuel Tello Macias, the present undersecretary of foreign relations.

Until May of this year, De Olloqui held the position occupied by Tello Macias. The latter was previously ambassador to Great Britain.

From 1971 until the end of 1976, De Olloqui was ambassador to the United States.

Between 1951 and 1970, Ambassador De Olloqui worked in the financial section of public administration. He joined the Bank of Mexico in 1951. From 1958 to 1970, he served in the Secretariat of Finance, as chief of banks, currency and investment. He was later deputy director of credit; and, in 1970, he was chairman of the National Securities Commission. During that same interval, from 1966 to 1971, he served simultaneously as the executive director of the Inter-American Development Bank; and, subsequently, from 1970 to 1971, he was Mexican delegate to the Inter-American Committee of the Alliance for Progress.

2909

CSO: 3010

CFE EXECUTIVE CALLS FOR RATIONAL ENERGY PLAN

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 9 Dec 79 p 5

[Text] Yesterday, the deputy general director of the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE), Engineer Manuel Moreno Torres, announced the plans and requirements of the electrical sector in the next 20 years. As the main point he emphasized the advisability of attempting to prepare rational programming for the utilization of Mexico's energy resources.

During the work of the symposium arranged by the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers in the Technological Museum, the deputy director of CFE stated that, in view of the fact that the increase in the PIB [Gross Domestic Product] will amount to 10.6 percent in 1982 and to 10.2 percent in subsequent years, the electrical sector, on its part, will have to double its generating capacity every 6 years.

He specified that, in 1982, we shall have to have a capacity of 20 million kW [kilowatts]. This amount will double the 10.6 million received by the present administration. We shall have to prepare for the country to have 40 million kW in the next 6-year period.

"In 1982," he stated, "the structure of our installed capacity will be 34 percent in hydroelectric plants, 3.3 percent in nuclear plants, 3 percent in coal-fired plants, 1 percent in geothermal plants and 56.7 percent on the basis of hydrocarbons.

Prospects for the Future

According to forecasts made by the CFE, he went on to state, in the year 2000, "we shall have to produce 575,000 GWH [gigawatt-hours] of electricity, that is to say, ten times more than will be generated in this year, 1979.

"The goals that we have set for the year 2000 will be to supply electricity as follows: on the basis of hydroelectric plants, 66.5 billion kWh [kilowatt-hours], or 12 percent; geothermal plants, 20 billion, or 3.6 percent; coal-fired plants, 40 billion, or 7.2 percent; nuclear powerplants, 184 billion, or 33.2 percent, and 44 percent will have to be supplied by

thermal plants on the basis of hydrocarbons, which, in spite of our great efforts, with this program we are still forced to use 1,260,000 barrels of fuel oil a day, that is to say 70 percent of our country's present production of crude oil."

Alternatives for Use of Coal -- On this point, Engineer Moreno Torres said that it is a matter of great concern to the country for the extent and limitations of the energy option represented by mineral coal to be determined in the shortest possible time, so that a program and overall policy may be prepared for its utilization.

Hydroelectric Generating Possibility -- In this connection, he stated that the most recent inventory prepared by CFE shows that there are hydroelectric resources that might provide us with an annual average of 160 billion kWh of generated electricity, that is to say, eight and a half times the we are making at present of this resource.

Energy Using Endogenous (Geothermal) Resources -- When he spoke of this alternative source of energy, he stated that, in order to reach the goal of generating 20 billion kWh of electricity a year geothermally, it will be necessary at least to quadruple investments on research and drilling, working simultaneously in several of the areas in which the pertinent inventory has been made.

Energy Using Nuclear Electricity -- He revealed in this connection that there has not been sufficient exploration in Mexico for uranium. Nevertheless, we have succeeded in determining sufficient amounts to be used during the entire useful life of the first nuclear plant, Laguna Verde. That is to say that we have proved reserves of 6,000 metric tons of natural uranium. And he added that, owing to the fact that it takes from 8 to 10 years to carry out a nuclear project and owing to the energy requirements for the year 2000, "we are preparing at present a project for setting up a national nuclear program to determine the most suitable alternative for the country in this connection."

Energy Generated with Hydrocarbons -- Generation of electricity with hydrocarbons, he pointed out, must be complementary to meet the needs of the electricity market, but, "if we should not meet the goals of our programs, we would have a much higher rate of consumption of hydrocarbons than is advisable."

Finally, he pointed out that, in addition to the investments that will have to be made -- 4 trillion pesos at 1980 constant prices -- the development of human resources to meet the programmed objectives will be vital.

10,042

CSO: 3010

MAZATLAN TO BECOME PETROLEUM PORT

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 7 Dec 79 p 3-B

[Text] Mazatlan, Sinaloa--Mazatlan is destined to become a petroleum port in the future. Data obtained by scientists of the American Carson Company in their explorations conducted on land and sea from Jalisco to Sinaloa show that this region is on a huge, important oil stratum much larger than the one in Campeche Sound. This means that, some day, Mexican Petroleum will have to extract it and will have to set up its facilities for exporting it from here.

Physicist Robert Karl reported that he had flown, in a helicopter of the Carson Company, over the Pacific Ocean, the coast, the Western Sierra Madre, plains and valleys. Aerostatic studies and studies of the earth's crust made from the air showed that there is an oil stratum running from Jalisco, Colima, Nayarit, Sinaloa and the Gulf of California.

He did not specify the exact amount of the oil reserve over which Mazatlan lies, but he pointed out that it amounts to hundreds of millions and, in his personal opinion, it is larger than Campeche Sound from where oil is being pumped for domestic supply and for export to various countries of the world.

The Mexican Petroleum ship El Cora is already near the Marias Islands engaged in drilling operations. The ship Cientifico had also been in the Gulf of California performing the same work. The results of this last-mentioned exploration were positive, although it was speculated that crude oil was not found, but it really is there.

With all this oil that the Mexican Petroleum Company refuses to announce, for reasons unknown to us, Mexico is put in the position of a great oil-producing power. In time, the federal government will have to set up huge facilities to process it here in this port. Another discovery made by the scientific personnel of this American company is that the San Andreas fault is giving rise to readjustments in the earth's sea crust that may cause a large earthquake that would affect the whole northwestern part of the country.

According to the photographs taken by the satellite system in the Pacific, these readjustments will probably affect the peninsula of Lower California.

Through NASA, the United States has followed on a daily basis the path and size of the San Andreas fault, because that is the one causing quakes in the border cities of the northwest, Tijuana, San Diego, Los Angeles, and farther along, San Francisco and San Clemente.

10,042

CSO: 3010

CHICOASEN PLANT TO GO ON LINE IN AUGUST 1980

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 22 Nov 79 pp 1-B, 5-B

[Text] The Chicoasen, Chiapas hydroelectric plant -- the largest in the country -- will go on line in August. It is estimated that, by March 1981, the six units in its first stage will be in operation. This will make it possible to generate 1.5 million kilowatts, 10 percent of Mexico's installed capacity at present. Seventeen billion pesos have been invested.

The hydroelectric powerplant, whose 249-meter high dam is the fifth highest in the whole world, will give a great drive to the nation's development, because the country will have sufficient generating capacity to support the industrial development plan and also the objective of electrifying Mexico's National Railways, according to the director of CFE [Federal Electricity Commission], Hugo Cervantes del Rio, after his consultation with President Lopez Portillo.

This plant, together with the coal-fired Rio Escondido powerplant to go on line in 1981 and the Laguna Verde powerplant to be completed definitely in 1982, will be the three large electric powerplants to be placed in operation in this 6-year period. With them and still others, the administration of President Lopez Portillo will give the country 20 million kilowatts, or double what was being received in December 1976.

Moreover, this administration will leave 14 million kilowatts under construction, so that, in 1982-1988 and depending on the demand requirements, there will be 40 million kilowatts. When the official was interviewed by reporters, he said that "this country, fortunately, has a development that makes it necessary to double electric power every 6 years."

In addition, Cervantes del Rio reported to the president of the Republic on the construction jobs that have been started and that will be started in this present year, 1979. They are two units in Manzanillo and one in Comedero; two in a Sonora port called Puerto Libertad to electrify wells in the Sonora desert area -- in Cananea -- where grapes, olives and dates are being planted. There also are a good number of construction jobs in their preliminary stage, like the fifth Tulica unit and several others at a thermoelectric plant in Delicias and in Ciudad Juarez.

For the present, this December, the Federal Electricity Commission will put two more units in operation: the last one at the Guaymas thermoelectric plant and the second unit of the La Paz thermoelectric plant.

After stating that the increase in electricity generation and distribution has been accomplished with personnel that has remained stationary and is not increasing in number as formerly, in reply to a question, Cervantes del Rio said that the commission is adjusting its program to the industrial development plan.

Thus, two more units will be constructed at the Manzanillo thermoelectric plant to produce electricity for the Guadalajara area and one more at Tula for the industrial zone of the Federal District and of Mexico State. Thus, the power coming from Infiernillo and La Villita will no longer be for Guadalajara, the Federal District or Mexico State, but, rather, will go to Lazaro Cardenas to electrify that industrial port.

In the southeast, at present part of the La Angostura de Malpasso plant is coming to the center of the country. The idea is that, with the Manzanillo and Tula expansions, part of their power and, next year, power from Chicoasen, will stay on the isthmus for the industrial port to be constructed in the vicinity of Coatzacoalcos and, in the future, Salina Cruz.

A small thermoelectric plant at Tampico is going to be expanded to back up the Altamira plant and to increase power supply in the industrial port to be established in the vicinity of Tampico.

With regard to the electrification of Railways, he said that the commission is ready to supply power needed by sections requesting it, in due time.

Cervantes del Rio also said that when the Chicoasen plant is completed, the personnel now serving there will not be shifted, but, rather, their experience will be utilized at other construction jobs, like the Penitas plant on the Grijalba River or at another one to be built in Itzantun.

He also said that with regard to nuclear powerplants there is no agreement with any foreign country, like Canada. He stated that, when President Lopez Portillo was in Cerro Prieto, the need for preparing a nuclear electric powerplant for the country was pointed out to him.

Agreements have been made with companies in France, Sweden and Canada to analyze their experience and to have a well-thought-out, firm plan, so that the Mexican Government may decide on the next plants of that type to be built. He said that SEPAFIN is preparing a plan that will possibly be completed in this 6-year period.

10,042
CSO: 3010

ST. LUCIA

ODLUM: WILL NOT USE UNDEMOCRATIC MEANS TO UNSEAT LOUISY

FL241325 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 20 Dec 79 p 10 FL

[Excerpt] Castries, St Lucia, 19 Dec (CANA)--St Lucia's deputy prime minister, George Odlum, has ruled out a compromise being reached between himself and Allan Louisy whom he wants to replace as prime minister.

But he said during a televised press conference Monday night that he would not use "undemocratic means" to topple Mr Louisy, who had reportedly agreed to stepping down when cabinet ministers held a meeting shortly after the Labour Party's landslide victory at the polls last July.

"I don't see any area of compromise," Mr Odlum said. "There is an agreement. It's either on or not on. We're not horse-trading."

Asked for a comment on Mr Louisy's statement that he was prepared for any eventuality, including any attempt to remove him by undemocratic means, Mr Odlum told reporters: "We were in the wilderness for 15 years and we never used undemocratic means to unseat the government. Why should I use undemocratic means to adjust a difference within my party?... It is really beyond belief to suggest that sort of undemocratic means would be used."

This was Mr Odlum's first public comment on the month-old leadership struggle. The moments followed an overwhelming vote of confidence in Mr Louisy from the Labour Party's central executive, which passed a resolution last week-end.

He said that this body was "neither central nor an executive" and referred to it as "a convenient mechanism which meets ever so often to do specific things."

Mr Odlum described Sunday's resolution by the central executive as "farcial and laughable" and said that the question of the prime ministership of a country was determined by the constitution of the country and not the constitution of the party."

Said Mr Odlum: "The central executive has no legitimacy and validity to speak on the question of leadership."

Mr Odium, who holds the foreign affairs, trade industry and commerce portfolios, said that while a general election at this time would not be in the best interest of St Lucia, he would fight one if he had to.

Mr Odium relating the events of the night after Labour's election victory when the alleged agreement, with Mr Louisy was made, said: "Throughout the recent history of the Labour Party there has been an unresolved question as to its leadership. On the night of the election when the elected members of the party met, there was one faction wanting Mr Louisy as prime minister and another faction wanting me.

CSO: 3020

ST. VINCENT

PRIME MINISTER JUSTIFIES SENDING TROOPS TO ST. VINCENT

FL241320 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 19 Dec 79 p 1 FL

[Text] The first 24 hours in most coups are the most decisive as regards success or failure, Prime Minister Mr Tom Adams said yesterday and termed any policy of "wait and see" as "a policy of no assistance."

The prime minister yesterday went before the television cameras in an effort to justify his actions in sending 48 members of the local defence force into St Vincent during a recent uprising.

His statement, which was made in parliament, was boycotted by members of the opposition Democratic Labour Party. The DLP earlier in the day had had both their no confidence motion in the prime minister, and a motion calling for the adjournment of the house on a matter of urgent public importance, disallowed.

Both these motions pertained to the government's decision to send local troops to the neighbouring St Vincent.

Mr Adams said that if the Barbados Government had waited while St Vincent called for help, this country would have been standing by "while much more blood might have been shed in Union Island, other parts of the Grenadines and possibly in St Vincent itself."

He said that he had been told by his advisers that without the security guaranteed by the presence of the Barbados contingent, the Government of St Vincent would not have been readily able to assemble the forces needed to go to the Grenadines to contain the revolt.

Prime Minister Adams said that of the four insurgencies in the English-speaking Caribbean in the last 12 years, two had been successful; one ended after negotiation; and the other put down.

The two that had succeeded, he said, (in Grenada and Anguilla) had achieved their objective in a single day and the one which had been put down (in Union Island) had also been quelled in a single day.

"The lesson is thus underlined that in most coups, the first 24 hours are decisive. Any policy of "wait and see" is a policy of no assistance."

Prime Minister Adams also categorically denied that Barbados soldiers were ever in any way under fire or engaged in combat with insurgents or anyone in St Vincent or anywhere in the Grenadines.

"Not only were their guns never fired, but when on Union Island their guns were for the main part not even loaded."

He said that after it was clear that the revolt had failed, it was decided to withdraw the Barbadian troops within a few days but further assistance was requested from the defence force in recovering the weapons used in the insurrection.

Mr Adams noted: "It was therefore for the purpose of providing manpower and technical assistance in searching that the Barbadian troops remained for a few more days."

He said that the force assisted in carrying out searches on the islands of Petit Nevis, Quatre Isle, Union Islands and St Vincent and participated in the discovery of substantial quantities of weapons and explosives.

"In particular, the second-in-command of the Barbados Regiment was sufficiently able to gain the confidence of one youth on Union Island, who may fairly be described as a Rasta. That youth led him to an unoccupied house where a large number of rifles and guns of varied makes as well as quantities of explosives were concealed."

Mr Adams said that in making its decision, government had also borne in mind the geographical position of Barbados which placed it in a special relation to St Vincent in the sphere of security.

"Because St Vincent is our nearest neighbor, the security and general stability of Barbados can readily be effected by the state of security and stability in St Vincent and the Grenadines."

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

MIR SPLIT--Now that the split in the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] has taken place, the destiny of the two groups seems to be the following: Moises Moleiro will join up with the Socialist League and the principal leaders will be Moleiro himself and Julio Escalona. Also working with this faction in the last few days have been the group of guerrillas who took advantage of the pacification program, among them, David Nieves and Marcos Gomez. The following of Americo Martin has made contact with the MAS [Movement for Socialism], lead by Teodoro Petkoff. The latter has offered a respectable position to Americo, though it is under Petkoff himself as well as under Pompeyo Marquez, German Lairer, Freddy Munoz and Eloy Torres. Martin is said to have commented, "I prefer that ship to Moses' basket [Moises Moleiro] and not exactly on the Nile." [Text] [Caracas BOHEMIA in Spanish 17-23 Dec 79 p 16]

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